

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 12-6 (54-45), Tomorrow variable,
(52-45). Yesterday's temp. 13-7 (55-45).
Severe showers, Temp. 14-11 (57-53).
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 15-10
(59-51). NEW YORK: Fair, Temp.
(55-57). Yesterday's temp. 24-9 (75-48).
LOCAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10.0	Libania	21.00
Belgium	18.0	Luxembourg	13.10
Denmark	8.0	Morocco	1.00
France	11.0	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	12.0	Nigeria	4.00
Great Britain	10.0	Portugal	1.75
Greece	15.0	Spain	1.00
India	4.50	Sweden	2.50
Iran	30.00	Switzerland	1.50
Italy	20.00	Taiwan	7.00
Japan	1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.00
		Yugoslavia	1.50

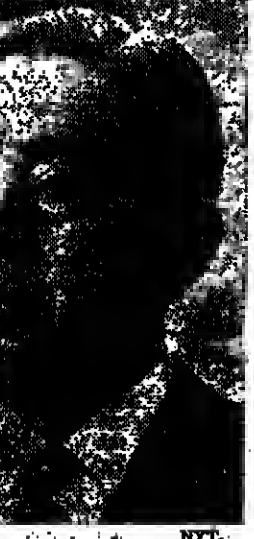
1,532 * * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1974 * * * Established 1887

Sato, MacBride Awarded Nobel Prize for Peace

Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The 1974 Nobel Peace Prize was won by former Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and Sean MacBride, foreign Minister of the Irish Republic.



Sean MacBride



Eisaku Sato

Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee announced that men shared the prize for their efforts "in areas of central peace work in our time."

The committee said Mr. MacBride, in his efforts for human rights, and Mr. Sato, in his work for international reconciliation, had each contributed in his own way to building peace.

The prize money—590,000 Swedish crowns (about \$106,000)—will be given to the two men at a ceremony at Oslo University on Dec. 10—anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

It is the first time either a Japanese or an Irish Republic citizen has been awarded the peace prize.

Mr. Sato, 73, and Mr. MacBride, 70, were among nearly 50 candidates proposed for the 1974 prize.

Mr. Sato, who served as prime minister of Japan from 1964 to 1972, was also among this year's candidates.

A major argument for awarding the Peace Prize to Mr. Sato was his consistent opposition to Japan's acquiring nuclear arms of its own.

Nonproliferation Pact. Japan signed the nonproliferation treaty, which Mr. Sato was Premier and may ratify it later this year.

Mr. Sato, chairman of the Nobel Committee, read a short statement to reporters, giving the grounds for the committee's decision.

She said Mr. MacBride had been awarded the prize "in recognition of his efforts of several years' duration in order to protect human rights all over the world."

Mr. Sato's efforts against injustice was also a factor "for peace, by his strong engagement in several fields," adding that his stage he also worked for the establishment of a high level of human rights under the United Nations.

Mr. Sato, the committee's statement said he was "the foremost for a policy of reconciliation... stabilizing peace in the area." Mr. Sato served for four consecutive terms as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Policemen held back protesters as President Ford arrived at a testimonial dinner Monday night in Burlington, Vt.

Ford, in Vermont, Is Greeted by Noisy Protest of Pardon

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 8 (AP).—President Ford, making his first political appearance outside the Washington area, was greeted on the University of Vermont campus last night by the biggest and noisiest demonstration he has seen protesting his pardon of Richard Nixon.

Mr. Ford flew to Burlington for a Republican fund-raising dinner

honoring retiring Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt.

The 2,000 diners inside the university gymnasium were about equal in numbers by student demonstrators outside who chanted, "Jail Nixon."

The protesters broke through police ranks as Mr. Ford's motorcade pulled to a halt outside the building and they tried vainly to crowd around him. They chanted

shouted epithets and waved placards reading, "Pardon the innocent, not the powerful."

Mr. Ford entered the gymnasium quickly through a back door, but many members of his party were caught in the crush of demonstrators.

The President, in his speech, noted that national polls indicate growing numbers of independent

voters and a steady shrinkage of those calling themselves Republicans and Democrats. He said:

"I am concerned about this—not for the sake of our party alone, but for the country. For I am convinced that the future of America is directly tied to the politics of America. And the politics of America is bound to the two-party system."

Caramanlis Threatens to Veto Bill

Quits to Ease Vote Nov. 17

ATHENS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis, resigned today as a step toward the first general election in Greece after seven years of military rule.

"All ministers who will contest the elections, with the exception of Foreign Minister George Mavros and Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff, have resigned," government spokesman Panayotis Lambiris said.

Mr. Lambiris said that both ministers will retain their posts because their duties are considered essential, apparently referring to Mr. Mavros's handling of the Cyprus issue and Mr. Averoff's role in view of the mobilization still in effect in Greece following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Assassination Threats. At the final cabinet meeting, Mr. Averoff warned of threats against the life of Mr. Caramanlis, who now will become head of a caretaker government to supervise the Nov. 17 general election.

"The dangers the Premier faced still remain and will be eliminated only after the election," Mr. Averoff said. Persistent rumors of more than one assassination attempt against the Premier have circulated in Athens since he returned to Greece last July from self-exile in France.

Mr. Lambiris did not indicate when martial law, still in effect here because of the Cyprus crisis, would be lifted.

In his final address to the outgoing Cabinet, the Premier stressed the importance of a restrained election campaign. He said the ministers should be honored for taking part in a government which restored democracy.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Ford Attacks Ban on Turkish Aid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Ford urged Congress today to kill a "misguided and extremely harmful" cutoff by the House of military aid to Turkey and threatened to veto a spending bill containing the ban if this were not done.

The House last night restored a suspension of military assistance to Turkey until the President certified "substantial progress toward agreement on removing Turkish troops from Cyprus."

Reacting quickly, Mr. Ford appealed to the House in a statement to reconsider its hasty act and, working with the Senate, pass a bill that will best serve the interests of peace.

White House spokesman Ronald Nessen said the President would veto the bill, which allows continued federal spending for foreign aid, if the embargo on arms to Turkey is not removed.

The State Department, meanwhile, said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had cancelled plans to visit Turkey at this time

because of the uncertainty of the aid issue.

There is strong congressional feeling that Turkey violated U.S. law by using American arms and equipment in its invasion of Cyprus in July. The law provides that such U.S. military aid is to be used only for self-defense.

The language adopted by voice vote last night was similar to that approved two weeks ago in the House by a 307-90 vote. On Oct. 1, the Senate voted by a 3-1 margin for even stronger legislation requiring an absolute and immediate halt to U.S. military aid to Turkey.

However, the Senate-House conferees, at the urging of Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, replaced the tough language with a softer version that would end the cutoff when the President can certify that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts" to reach a negotiated settlement over Cyprus.

But last night's House vote restored the stringent provision, sponsored by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

That resolution, the President warned today, rather than "encouraging the parties involved to return to the negotiating table, if passed by the Senate, will mean the indefinite postponement of meaningful negotiations."

"It will impair our relationships with our Turkish friends and weaken us in the crucial eastern Mediterranean."

Mr. Ford said that, most of all, a cutoff of arms to Turkey would not help Greece or the Greek Cypriot people, who, he said, "have the most to gain from a compromise settlement (and) the most to lose from continued deadlock."

Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Nelson Rockefeller and his family have given more than \$100,000 in recent years to the campaigns of Senate and House members eligible to vote on his nomination to be vice-president.

The former New York governor also has made personal gifts of \$50,000 or more to several public figures, including his former foreign policy adviser, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

A spokesman for William Roman, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, confirmed today that Mr. Rockefeller gave Mr. Roman \$550,000.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today that publication of reports about Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to aides and public officials "could well reopen Senate hearings" on the vice-presidential nomination.

As far as he could ascertain, Sen. Mansfield said, the gifts have "all been legitimate," but he said the reports are bound to raise questions.

However, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which held hearings on the nomination last month, indicated he saw no reason for a resumption of the hearings.

"I see nothing that has impaired the integrity of Mr. Rockefeller in any way," Sen. Scott said. Mr. Rockefeller, 68, still faces hearings on his nomination before the House Judiciary Committee. The former governor, nominated by President Ford on Aug. 20 under provisions of the 25th Amendment, must win majorities in the full Senate and House for confirmation.

According to federal campaign records, the recipients now in Congress of the largest Rockefeller gifts were Sen. Rockefeller (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Panfani Again Bars Role of Communists in Coalition

Oct. 8 (UPI).—Amin Panfani, leader of Italy's Christian Democrats and an unwilling front in the new premier's, today repeated his role in the next coalition government.

Problems of today are difficult problems," Mr. Panfani said after meeting with Giovanni Leone. "Adequate solutions for them will only come from a joint effort clear and without failing the future on other ways without hope of the forces extraneous to the state."

Mr. Panfani responded by outlining five of the nation's most pressing problems—ranging from the fight against the 21-per-cent annual inflation rate to Italy's position in the European Community—and affirming that the Christian Democrats were working to formulate viable solutions for them.

Mario Tanassi, finance minister and Social Democratic leader, has accused the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.

Mr. Tanassi said the Socialist party of trying to get the Communists into the government. Mr. Tanassi claimed this triggered the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor on Thursday and the collapse of Italy's 36th government in 31 years.



CABINET MEETING—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis (center) in Athens yesterday with Foreign Minister George Mavros (left) and one of his aides, George Rafilis.

Ford Proposes Broad Program To Aid Economy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Warning that inflation can "destroy our country, our homes, our liberties," President Ford today proposed a broad-ranging anti-inflation package that would combine selected tax cuts with selected tax increases, special help for the unemployed and new moves to conserve energy.

In a nationally broadcast address before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Ford made recommendations that varied little from what had been expected. As was widely reported in advance, Mr. Ford asked Congress to impose a temporary, one-year tax surcharge of 5 per cent on corporations and taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$15,000 for families or \$7,500 for single persons.

The President also sought a liberalized, across-the-board investment tax credit of 10 per cent to encourage expansion of factories and businesses.

To help the jobless, Mr. Ford proposed the creation of a new Community Improvement Corps to provide public service jobs when unemployment exceeds 6 per cent nationally. The current rate is 5.8 per cent and is expected to increase.

Adjustable Level. Under the Ford plan, the one-year job program also would automatically go into effect in local labor markets with unemployment exceeding 6.5 per cent even if the national average remained below 6 per cent.

The President, in addition, recommended an extra 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits for those who have used up their credits and 26 weeks of benefits for those not now covered by a regular unemployment insurance program. These would be financed from Treasury revenues and not from taxes on employers.

Mr. Ford also specified that to be eligible for a public service job, an individual would first have to exhaust all unemployment benefits.

Surplus Expectations. Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen the one-year surcharge was expected to raise \$4.7 billion—\$2.8 billion for individuals and \$1.9 billion from corporations.

Mr. Simon said the liberalized investment tax credit would bring corporations \$3.7 billion a year in benefits so the impact of the surcharge on them would be more than offset by what would amount to companion tax cuts.

The President produced no new plan to lower taxes for the poor but instead endorsed a tax revision bill now in the House Ways and Means Committee that he said would give the poor \$1.6 billion of tax relief.

In the energy area, Mr. Ford fixed a goal of reducing imports of foreign oil by one million barrels a day by the end of 1975. This would be accomplished by increasing domestic energy production and by conserving oil.

To develop "a single national energy policy and program," he created a National Energy Board headed by Secretary of the Interior Rogers Morton.

One of the President's major proposals would set a 1980 target for "eliminating off-shore plants from the nation's base-load electrical capacity" by converting to coal and uranium. A fact sheet said the conversion would be accomplished voluntarily or the President would seek legislation to make it happen.

While rejecting proposals that he raise gasoline or increase the tax on gas, he said:

"I will meet with top management of the automobile industry to assure—either by agreement or by law—a firm program aimed at achieving a 40 per cent increase in gasoline mileage within a four-year development deadline."

Urging that every citizen join (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Butz Denies Grain Sale Ban To Russia, China, Oil Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz denied testimony by a grain exporter today that the United States has placed an embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, China and oil-producing and exporting nations.

At the White House, a spokesman also denied there was such an embargo.

The testimony was given to the Senate Permanent Investigations

will include the freeze damage to wide areas of Midwest crops last month. It will not, however, show the full impact of cold weather in Southern areas since then.

Mr. Butz testified he had told a major grain-exporting company it was all right to sell a million tons of grain to the Soviet Union, a 4 per cent increase, Mr. Butz said, "we changed the rules," and that deal and others were stopped.

The Department of Agriculture had estimated that the Soviet Union would be in the market for a million to a million and a half tons of wheat this year, within the range of what Mr. Butz said the United States could handle (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

European Bank Wins Take-Over Bid for Franklin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—European-American Bank & Trust Co., a New York-based consortium bank owned by six leading European banks, today took over Franklin National Bank.

Franklin, which fell on hard times after reporting a \$40-million loss on foreign exchange trading earlier this year, was declared insolvent by U.S. banking authorities this afternoon. Bids from several major banks were immediately called for and European-American was declared the winner. Details Page 11.

Credit Cutoff to Soviet Linked To Emigration in Compromise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—A compromise bill cutting off U.S. Export-Import Bank credit to the Soviet Union until free emigration of Russian minorities is assured was approved yesterday by Senate-House conferees.

The provision was written into a bill extending the bank's lending authority for four years at a \$35-billion level.

The conferees agreed that no credit should be extended for financing the sale of U.S. exports in the Soviet Union until a new international-trade bill is passed by Congress and signed by President Ford.

The trade bill has been snarled in the Senate since January, primarily because of an amendment that prohibits the extension of U.S. trade concessions—mainly lower tariffs—to the Soviet Union until emigration bars are dropped.

It is generally conceded that the trade bill cannot pass until some type of assurance of free emigration is worked out.

No final action on the trade bill is expected until November or December, but congressional

approval of the export-import bill is expected this week.

Thus, Congress could make the same point in the export-import bill that it seeks to make in the trade legislation—that full economic cooperation is dependent on free emigration.

The Export-Import Bank already has \$469 million worth of outstanding loans to the Soviet Union. The compromise bill sets a \$300-million limit on new credit, but the ceiling could be raised if the President deems it to be in the national interest and so informs Congress.

The bill approved by conferees requires the President to make a determination that it is in the national interest and report to Congress within 30 days before any loan of \$50 million or more—but not a loan guarantee—for a Communist nation is approved.

The conferees stripped from the bill a Senate-approved provision requiring congressional approval before the bank makes any loan for energy development in a Communist country.

Subcommittees by Edward Cook, chief executive officer of Cook Industries, of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Cook said he was told at a White House meeting last Saturday that there was a ban on U.S. grain exports to the countries.

White House Deputy Press Secretary John Kushen told newsmen that Mr. Cook "was asked to hold in abeyance an offer to sell 400,000 tons of wheat to Iran, a major oil producer, until prior approval for such major shipments could be granted."

But Mr. Kushen said, "We are not using it [grain shipments] as an economic weapon."

Mr. Butz testified that grain sales to all nations were stopped, but only for the weekend, to allow a new daily monitoring system on grain exports to be put in place.

Mr. Butz said that the Soviet Union was trying to buy up to six million tons of U.S. grains when President Ford acted to stop the purchases last Saturday.

The Agriculture Department will issue updated estimates on the U.S. harvest on Thursday. The report will be based on field conditions as of Oct. 1 and

Heath Again Urges Unity Government

Tories Run Behind Labor in U.K. Polls

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Conservative leader Edward Heath pledged today that if he won Britain's election on Thursday he would invite the other main parties next weekend to discuss cooperation. He promised he would not form a government before then.

Mr. Heath, still lagging behind Labor in the opinion polls, has sharpened the tone of his attack on the governing party, which he now says is seeking to impose a socialist revolution by the back door. But at the same time he stepped up his call for national unity to solve the country's grave economic crisis.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has rejected constant calls for a coalition, again rebuffed Mr. Heath's offer as a phony move intended only to catch votes.

Jeremy Thorpe, at the head of a revived Liberal party, said if he did not win a majority he was willing to take office as a minority government, or to "seek agreement with the other parties on a package of proposals which we could support from the opposition benches."

Mr. Thorpe accused Mr. Heath of failing to clarify his position. "He insists that we have to work together to overcome our crises, but then goes on to say his is the only party with the ideas of national unity," he said.

Mr. Heath, said Mr. Thorpe, was behaving like someone who has "invited you to dinner without having prepared any food." He added that the Liberals themselves had earlier this year coined the phrase national unity.

As the country edged to within 48 hours of its second election this year, many people—some polls said 20 per cent of the electorate—were thought to be still undecided.

A national opinion poll to-night gave Labor a 14.5 per cent lead over the Conservatives, but Mr. Wilson warned his supporters that "no one must think it is in the bag." The poll, to be published in tomorrow's editions of the pro-Conservative Daily Mail newspaper said 48.5 per cent of the 1978 voters questioned intended to vote Labor, 31 per cent Conservative and 19.5 Liberal.

Sato and MacBride Awarded The Nobel Prize for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier until forced to resign in 1972 after Japan's special relationship with the United States cooled over economic problems and President Richard Nixon went to Peking without informing Japan well in advance.

When he came to power, Mr. Sato had pledged to make Japan's voice heard in international affairs. "I think that unarmed nations and non-nuclear na-

Cuba Denounces Seali Denial of CIA Chile Role

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (AP).—Cuba has told the General Assembly that U.S. Ambassador John Seali is "a complete liar" for trying to reject charges of Central Intelligence Agency involvement in Chile.

The unusual personal attack against Mr. Seali came at a raging debate that saw the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Soviet allies trade insults with representatives of the Chilean Junta that overthrew President Salvador Allende nearly 13 months ago.

The Communist speakers asked that the secretary-general and assembly president intervene for the safety of leftist prisoners in Chile.

Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa attacked CIA spending in Chile. He referred to press reports of testimony by CIA chief William Colby to a congressional panel last spring about U.S. efforts to make it difficult for Allende to govern. He also accused Washington of bullying oil-producing countries and of making the people of Cyprus "sacrificial victims of Yankee imperialist strategy in NATO."

Mr. Seali passed up his right to reply in the assembly, explaining in a press release that confrontation was outmoded.

Ortoli to Visit Moscow

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The chief executive of the European Economic Community, François-Xavier Ortoli, will accept an invitation to Moscow to open the first talks between the Common Market and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, EEC officials announced. The visit is expected to take place next month.

tions, such as Japan, should express a more positive voice for the maintenance of peace," he said.

His first problem as Premier was quelling riots which broke out after he said that, although Japan would not allow the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country, U.S. nuclear-powered submarines could visit Japanese ports.

Since his resignation he has slipped into the relative obscurity of an ordinary parliamentary backbencher.

At the UN today, Mr. MacBride said he did not even know he was in the running.

"It came as a bombshell," he said. Mr. MacBride joined the UN this year as Commissioner for Namibia (South-West Africa). Previously he was chairman of Amnesty International.

Mr. MacBride became chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army in 1928, but with other militant republicans of that time he gradually accepted constitutional means of struggle for the republican ideal.

His father, John MacBride, was executed by the British in 1816 for taking part in the Irish rebellion of that year, and his mother, Maude Gonne MacBride, was also active in the Irish struggle and was imprisoned by the British in Holloway Jail in London.

He grew up in Paris, and when he came to Ireland as a youth in 1919, he took part in the Irish freedom struggle and later in the Irish civil war.

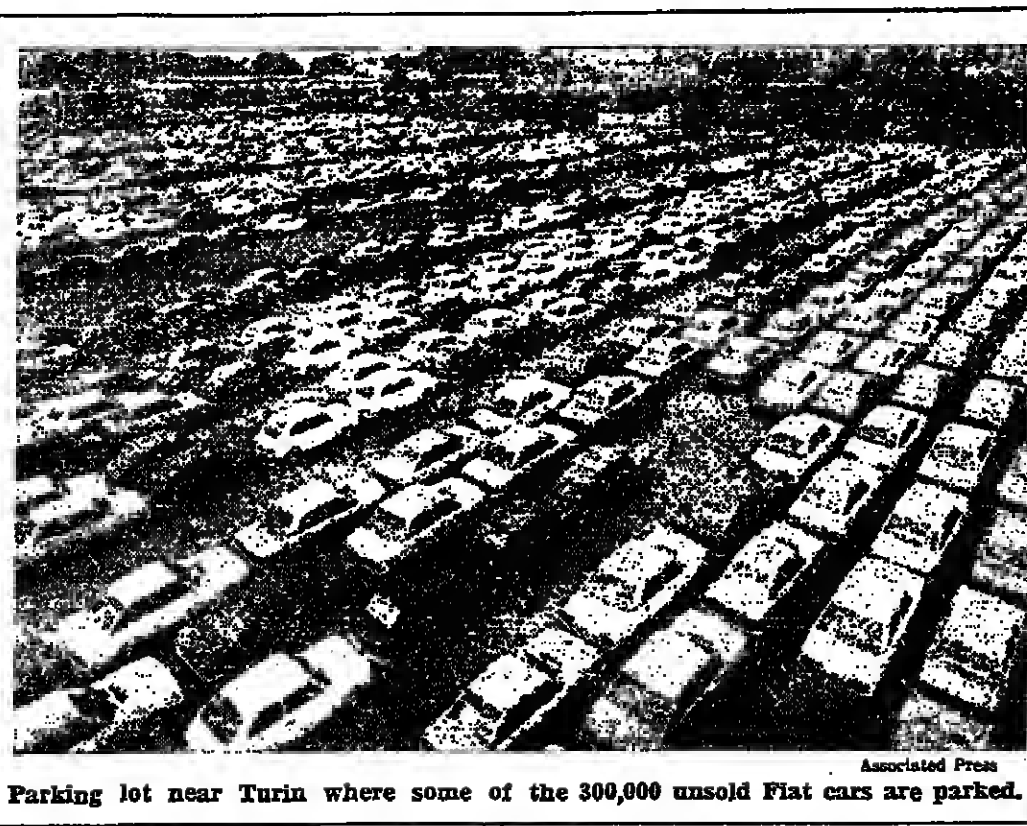
In 1967 he became secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva.

Kurd Mountain Taken, Iraq Says

BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (UPI).—An Iraqi minister said in an interview published today that Iraqi government troops have captured the Kurdish-occupied mountain of Zawak near the Iraqi-Iranian border.

Minister of State Ubeidallah Barzani—son of Kurdish insurgent leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani—told the Beirut newspaper Al Moharrer that "Iraqi forces are expected to put an end to this gang within the next few days."

Ubeidallah Barzani, who broke with his father in early 1971, said the Iraqi government was determined to liquidate the rebels.



Parking lot near Turin where some of the 300,000 unsold Fiat cars are parked.

End of Portuguese Leaders' Split Seen

Costa Gomes, Spínola Lunch Together

LISBON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Francisco de Costa Gomes and ex-President Antonio de Spínola appear to have healed a split caused by Gen. Spínola's resignation from office last week, diplomatic sources said today.

Gen. Costa Gomes and his predecessor, Gen. Spínola, lunched publicly yesterday at the Ambassador Hotel restaurant "in a spirit of obvious friendship," a hotel spokesman said.

It was the first time Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola had appeared together since Gen. Spínola resigned after an alleged attempt by rightist elements to overthrow the government.

The meeting was "informal, a lunch by two old friends," a spokesman for Gen. Costa Gomes' office said. He would not say what was discussed or whether anyone else joined them.

It was the first time Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spínola had appeared together since Gen. Spínola resigned after an alleged attempt by rightist elements to overthrow the government.

The two soldiers, who began their military careers as cadets together about 40 years ago, remained close friends and lunch-

ed regularly together before Gen. Spínola's appointment as President after the April 26 military coup.

For the last week, Gen. Spínola has kept to himself and refused to speak with newsmen.

The government has started a nationwide appeal for economic savings to cure Portugal's economic ills, which include a 30-per-cent-a-year inflation rate.

Frequent radio messages urge listeners, "Economize. Don't spend your money unnecessarily" and "Think twice before spending."

Bright posters have appeared on walls in the capital saying, "Pay your taxes. Support the government."

Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators

(Continued from Page 1)

Rockefeller campaign contributions were Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. Peter Peyser, both New York Republicans.

1968 Campaign

Sen. Javits received at least \$28,750 from the Rockefellers for his 1968 Senate campaign and the early stages of his present race for re-election. The family has given Rep. Peyser at least \$35,500 in his three congressional races, beginning in 1970.

At least 20 other incumbent senators and representatives received between \$500 and \$25,000 in campaign donations earlier this year, before Mr. Rockefeller's nomination was announced.

The 22 recipients were identified in a spot check of campaign records since 1968. Because campaign laws did not require full disclosure before 1972, and because comprehensive lists have not yet been compiled for this year, there may be some recipients who did not show up in the check.

Mr. Rockefeller has given campaign funds to Sen. Javits, Rep. Peyser and five other Republican incumbents: Sen. Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota, Sen. Peter Domenici of Colorado, Rep. Jack Kemp of New York and Rep. William Cohen of Maine.

The largest single contribution was \$6,500 to Sen. Javits in 1968. A spokesman for Sen. Javits said the senator sees no conflict in his receipt of campaign funds and the upcoming confirmation vote.

Rep. Peyser has received \$12,000 from Nelson Rockefeller and \$35,500 from other family members. His district includes Pocantico Hills, the site of the huge Rockefeller family estate in New York State.

The recipient of the Rockefeller family's largest campaign donation is no longer in Congress. Charles Goodall, named to the Senate by Mr. Rockefeller and then defeated for election in 1970, reported getting \$63,000 in Rockefeller funds for his campaign, including \$29,000 from Nelson Rockefeller.

The spokesman for Mr. Roman said that Mr. Rockefeller made the \$500,000 gift when Mr. Roman resigned last spring as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, a \$70,000-a-year state post, to take the unpaid port authority job. Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, said taxes were paid on the gift, which he characterized as coming from "a generous person loyal to his friends."

In addition to the \$50,000 to

Caramanlis Quits for Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

racy to Greece," Mr. Lambrias said.

Three ministers and three deputy ministers who do not intend to run for parliament will retain their portfolios in the new interim Cabinet, to be sworn in tomorrow at noon, Mr. Lambrias said.

The Center Union party of Mr. Mavros yesterday joined with John Pemsasoglou's New Political Forces party in a coalition under Mr. Mavros' leadership, to be called Center Union-New Forces.

Coalition Seen

Premier Caramanlis will lead a new broad-based New Democracy party. Political observers believe that these groups may form a coalition government in the 300-member parliament, as neither is expected to win an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Mavros will be challenged by the left-leaning Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreu and the extreme leftist front, composed of the two branches of the newly legalized Greek Communist party and the United Democratic Left.

A fifth party likely to draw considerable support is the royalist National Democratic Union, led by former cabinet minister Petros Garofalias, political observers said.

Mr. Garofalias pins his hopes for support on disgruntled junta followers in the provinces and the army, the observers said.

Silva Mind Control in Paris

Last May, Peggy Huddleston taught Mind Control to more than 55 persons in Paris. Almost all have directly reported the experience has enriched and broadened their personal horizons. If you haven't heard about it, you really should.

What is it?

A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition and creativity; and enables relief of tension, headaches and migraines and control of diet and smoking habits.

It's upbeat, constructive. 300,000 graduates in U.S. including hundreds of lawyers, physicians, bankers and university faculty.

Free introductory lectures: 8 PM, Thursday, Oct. 10 and 8 PM, Monday, Oct. 14. Place: 11, Avenue Vavin (viale privée, end of Impasse), 75006 Paris. Métro: Vavin, Bus: 82.

Information: phone Paris 734-56-59, only between 5-7 p.m. Or write: 49 Rue Pierre-Clément, 75008 Paris.

After Bid to Buy Grain

U.S.-Soviet Accord to Swap Farm Data Seems a Failure

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The Soviet attempt to purchase 3.4 million tons of American corn and wheat represents a breakdown in an agreement between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in June, 1973, for exchange of agricultural information.

It is also causing some doubts here about the degree of optimism previously expressed by Moscow—and foreign experts—about this year's Soviet farm crop.

Under the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement and a follow-up accord signed last November, the Russians promised to give Washington advanced and detailed information on current harvest prospects to help the U.S. Agriculture Department monitor world supply and demand and thus anticipate any big purchases.

Token Improvement

Although several American agriculture working groups have come to Russia and have been allowed to tour farming areas, one is here now—American officials report only a token improvement in the flow of agricultural information which the Russians provide the United States.

It is the lack of such basic and vital information that caused the Agriculture Department to be caught so much by surprise in 1973 and again this year.

American officials had expected that the Soviet Union might buy up to a million tons of corn and a modest amount of wheat, say 200,000 tons. But the Soviet purchase of 2.4 million tons of corn and a million tons of wheat, though still modest compared to the huge 1972 grain deals, came as a toll.

"The trouble is that the Russians still operate on the same old basis," commented a Western specialist on Soviet trade. "They operate in a secretive way."

Another reason that Washington was caught unprepared was that the Americans had accepted the optimistic Soviet forecasts about this year's grain crop.

The Agriculture Department put out its own figures estimating a harvest of from 200 to 205 million tons of grain, down a bit from the record level reported last year but well above any other Soviet harvest.

Now, American and other Western grain specialists are searching for some explanation why the Russians unexpectedly went into the market so heavily. Some are beginning to reassess their own estimates of the likely Soviet harvest this year.

Less Triumphant Press

They note, for example, that this year the Soviet press has been considerably less triumphant and more modest than a year ago in the tone of its descriptions of the harvesting.

Moreover, it is said, the weather has been unfavorable for corn. As for wheat, the growing regions in west Siberia and Kazakhstan had light snow and little moisture to help this year's summer wheat crop develop.

But the real problem for Moscow has been its own drive to improve the diet of the Soviet people by increasing their intake of meat, which has entailed an ambitious campaign to increase and improve livestock herds.

The Soviet success has been considerable in this area. By official statistics, cattle were up 3 per cent, hogs up 5 per cent, sheep and goats up 4 per cent and poultry up 8 per cent over the year before. Meat and poultry production overall was up 10 per cent.

The expansion of livestock

Butz Denies Grain Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

despite setbacks in grain production here.

But he said the Russians had failed to state how much grain they were trying to buy when it was discovered they had signed contracts to purchase 3.4 million tons of grain from two American companies.

Mr. Butz said Department of Agriculture checks indicate the Soviet Union actually was negotiating to buy a total of at least six million tons of corn and wheat.

Mr. Cook testified that Mr. Ford cited "a pretty severe political problem" in asking him to cancel a grain sale to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.

Mr. Butz said that the sales were a political issue only in the sense that the much larger Soviet grain deal two years ago touched off widespread criticism.



We're there, because you're there.

Wells Fargo Bank

LONDON: Wells Fargo Limited and European Representative Office: Winchester House, 80 London Wall; London E.C.2. LUXEMBOURG BRANCH: 22, rue Zithe; Luxembourg. FRANKFURT: Allgemeine Deutsche Credit-Anstalt; Lindenstrasse 27, 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1. TOKYO BRANCH: Fuji Building; 2-3, 3-Chome, Marunouchi; Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

AUCKLAND • BOGOTA • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • DUBAI • FRANKFURT • HONG KONG • LIMA • LONDON • LOS ANGELES • LUXEMBOURG • MANAGUA • MANILA • MANIZALES • MEXICO CITY • MIAMI • NASSAU • NEW YORK • OTTAWA • PANAMA CITY • QUITO • SAN FRANCISCO • SAN SALVADOR • SAO PAULO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO

14 Convenient Holiday Inns in West Germany.

Augsburg, Frankfurt-Sulzbach, Hannover, Ingolstadt, Kassel, Mönchengladbach, Munich-2, Stuttgart-2, Viernheim, Walldorf-Heidelberg, Wolfsburg. Opening soon: Bonn/Cologne... Over 50 European Holiday Inns in all.

For free, fast reservations through our Holidex® Reservation System call your local Holiday Inn. Holiday Inn Reservation Office, or your travel agent.
Brussels Tel: (02) 720.60.77 London Tel: (01) 930.0922 Paris Tel: 267.41.08
Frankfurt Tel: 291274 Johannesburg Tel: 21.20.11 Zürich Tel: (01) 70.00.46
Holiday Inn. The most accommodating people in the world.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

ite Votes to Terminate - Holdover Emergencies

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to terminate the national emergency powers of the President, a move that would end the authority of the President to govern by emergency decree.

The vote, by voice and a recorded vote on Capitol Hill, was 378-10, reflecting a consensus that the emergency powers have been used for too long and that the President should be subject to the same checks and balances as the rest of the government.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

get Office ing Limit Pentagon

John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The House of Representatives voted yesterday to limit the Pentagon's authority to spend money on defense, a move that would end the President's authority to declare a national emergency.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.

The House's action would end the authority of the President to declare a national emergency, a power that has been used by Presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. The move would also end the President's authority to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and to take other actions that are not specifically authorized by Congress.



SCHOOL BRAWL IN BOSTON—Jean Louis Andre (center) being attacked as he tried to climb a railing to flee a mob that chased him after it stopped his car Monday. His car was stopped as he was going to pick up his daughter at a South Boston school. Several persons were injured and a number arrested in a battle between the mob and policemen who came to the rescue of Mr. Andre.

125 U.S. Marshals Requested In Boston Busing Violence

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Mayor Kevin White today called for at least 125 federal marshals to be sent to Boston to help protect school children and implement a court-ordered plan to integrate public schools by busing.

The motion was filed with the clerk of the U.S. District Court in Boston by Assistant City Corporation Counsel Kevin Maloney.

It called on Judge Arthur Garrity "to enter an order requiring that not less than 125 marshals be assigned to the South Boston district."

Attached to the motion was a five-page letter to Judge Garrity from Mayor White detailing the racial violence in South Boston and explaining why federal assistance was needed.

Earlier, black children were kept out of South Boston schools by city officials and police. The action followed the worst day of violence since the court-ordered busing began on Sept. 12. Thirty-three persons were arrested yesterday in two outbreaks of violence and a mob of whites, some carrying sticks, chased and beat a black man whose car was stuck in traffic at a South Boston intersection.

Police were stationed at areas where black children usually are picked up for busing. The children were not taken to schools in South Boston today, but to other sites for discussions and some classes.

About 200 blacks arrived for classes at Hyde Park High School, and after being addressed by black community leaders, also left to attend alternate school classes and discussions of integration problems.

Thomas Atkins, the president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also was expected to seek an appearance before Judge Garrity.

Mr. Atkins said: "It is widely agreed that the police cannot maintain order [to cope with] the scale of violence" here, especially in the Hyde Park and Roslindale areas of South Boston.

Boy, 14, slain
DESTRABAN, La., Oct. 8 (UPI).—A 14-year-old white youth died yesterday after being shot through the neck from a bus filled with black students that was being stoned by whites. Four other white students were injured.

The disturbance, involving about 400 students, was believed to have been triggered by a fight at a football game on Friday night, police said. The slain youth was Jimmy Webster of Norco, La.

**Tax Exemption
On U.S. Savings**
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to exempt from taxation the first \$500 of savings-account interest.

The action was strongly opposed by the Treasury Department. The bill, approved 15 to 6, is designed to aid the housing industry by attracting funds to the institutions that make mortgage loans. It would affect interest from savings and loan banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mutual savings banks.

The exemption would apply to the first \$500 of interest on an individual tax return and the first \$1,000 of a joint return.

NASA Warned on Role in Uncertain World

By Walter Sullivan

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8 (NYT).—A diverse group of specialists—economists, astronauts, "modelers" of the future, directors of international agencies and others—met here last week to speculate on how a space program might fit into the final years of this century.

The meeting was organized by the Smithsonian Institution on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has undertaken a yearlong study of its potential roles in a world of rapid change and an uncertain economic future.

The fact that the seminar was held shows NASA's own uncertainty about its future in a period when sections of the federal budget may be cut drastically.

The NASA study group clearly hoped to be told that the world will desperately need the agency to seek out new mineral resources, assist food production, monitor threats to the global environment and serve the creative drive of mankind by exploring far reaches of the solar system.

There was some of all that, but there were also statements disturbing to both the space agency representatives and their guests. The participants were repeatedly reminded of such grim prospects as the likelihood of widespread starvation, the seemingly irresistible spread of nuclear technology to regions beyond control of the great powers, the consequent threat of nuclear blackmail and the prolonged disruption of technological economies by high oil prices.

The prognoses were not all gloomy, but they foreshadowed basic changes in this country and elsewhere.

To encourage a free exchange of ideas, the sessions were off the record; however, after editing, the proceedings will be published by the Smithsonian. Participants were urged to focus chiefly on the probable state of the world in the year 2000, leaving the coming NASA study to assess the agency's possible roles.

The sessions were held at Hamnermill Farm, the estate of Hugh Auchincloss, which served as a summer White House for President John Kennedy. Mrs. Auchincloss is the mother of the late president's widow, Jacqueline Onassis.

One of the disturbing trends cited by several participants was the intensification of nationalism, particularly in response to economic stresses. Thus, it was noted, Norway has announced that it will reserve its rich finds of offshore oil primarily for its own needs.

Likewise, the group was told that the United States has embargoed fertilizer exports even though as much fertilizer is said to be spread on American lawns, cemeteries and golf courses as is used to avert famine in India.

It was proposed that because of this embargo, more people will die in the next year than were killed by the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Despite intensified nationalism, said a well-known sociologist, striking worldwide cultural affinities have developed for each age group. In this respect, Japanese, American and even Russian youths have more in common with one another than with their parents, and a new

age-oriented global culture seems to appear with each decade.

When these generations mature, the sociologist said, they will find that the employable span of their lives is considerably shorter than now. Employment will begin relatively late in life and retirement will come early.

Just as Freudian sexual psychoses were typical of the Victorian era, he said, so the effects of idleness and the disintegration of former value systems will account for neuroses late in this century.

He proposed that the current epidemic of graffiti had grown out of a yearning for such youths to say, "I was here—I passed this way." Such feelings may even have motivated some of the assassinations of recent years, he added.

Various possible roles for NASA were woven into the discussion, including the possibility of a surveillance program to keep track of all asteroids crossing the earth's orbit.

**Manila Plans Ties
With Peking First**
MANILA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Philippines, in an apparent reversal of a previous plan to establish diplomatic relations simultaneously with China and the Soviet Union, announced today that it would normalize ties with Peking first.

"As of now, steps being taken toward normalization of relations with Socialist and Communist countries pertain only to the People's Republic of China," President Ferdinand Marcos said in a one-paragraph statement.

hostess who not only speaks their language but also understands their whims and fancies. Like "Sushi," a specially prepared Japanese delicacy served on our Far East flights. For our western passengers we believe that young ladies like Miss Takiyuki Keiko (that's her in the picture) add an extra charm to our hospitality.

At Sabena we like to add lots of little extra touches to our flights. Like a selection of the world's leading newspapers. Like an iced orange juice brought to your seat straight after take-off on longer flights. Like the extra-special arrangements we make for people who prefer an individual diet (ask when you book your ticket).

Of course, most airlines try to do the same. We just happen to have more experience of it. After all Belgium has been the crossroads of Europe for very nearly 2000 years. So we know a little about entertaining travellers. Next time you travel, why not go Sabena...it's a better way to fly.

Miss Belgium, 1974.

"Mais oui!"

or, rather "Ah, so!"

Indeed the young lady you find serving lunch or drinks aboard your new Sabena Douglas DC-10-30CF to the East may well be not Belgian but Japanese. Or Thai. Or Singaporean.

This is symbolic of the way we at Sabena believe we should serve our customers.

Since quite a few of our passengers to the East are likely to be from that part of the world themselves, we believe we should make them feel at home with a

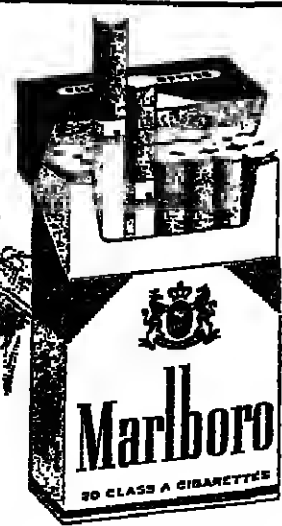


MANUELO TREPO

Go Belgian. Go Sabena.



Come to the flavor of Marlboro



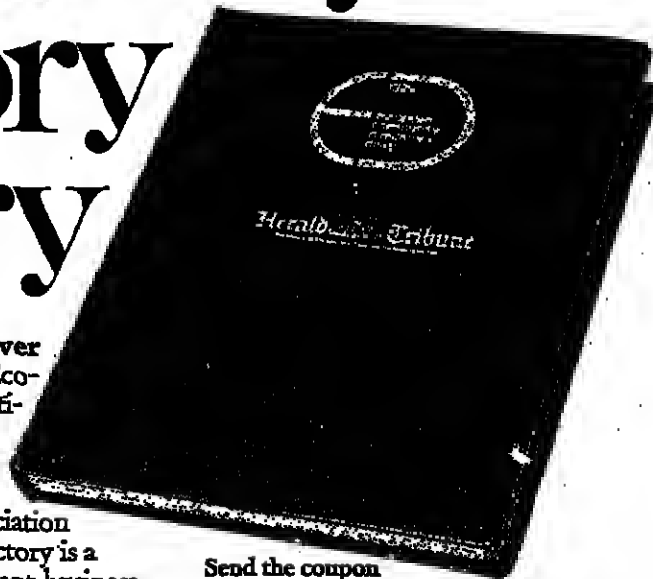
Marlboro
The number one selling
cigarette in the world

"Your voice is the best medicine your mother could have."

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

A call to the U.S.A. costs less than you think.

The 1975 European Community Directory + Diary



Quite possibly the most beautiful desk book ever designed. Certainly for businessmen in the European Economic Community it's the most informative, most practical, most useful. Nothing quite like it exists in any other form.

The International Herald Tribune is pleased to make available to its readers this magnificent reference book and daily agenda. Published in close association with the EEC itself and its various departments, the directory is a veritable goldmine of information for libraries, government, business, industry and the professions. And its almost 400 pages have been edited by the Irish Institute of Public Administration and have been superbly produced in Ireland — where book making is still a fine art.

The directory pages — 248 of them — contain just about everything there is to print about the EEC, its offices, its officers, its treaties, committees, vital statistics. Complete right down to a glossary of terminology; full-color maps; all the necessary weights and measures with conversion tables; lists of lobby groups and pressmen accredited to the Community; press officers; even telephone numbers (with international dialing codes). And infinitely more.

The diary pages — 112 in all — provide what may well be the most practical and easy-to-use daily agenda available anywhere. For both future appointments and as a record of past activities. Annotated with holidays, fairs, conventions, sporting events.

The entire handsome volume is available to International Herald Tribune readers at the following special prices (which include postage and handling): Within the U.K. and Ireland \$25.30 / Elsewhere in Europe \$25.90 / U.S.A. and Canada \$28.20 / Other countries \$30.55.

Send the coupon today for your copy or copies. Because while you're almost certain to want the 1975 European Community Directory and Diary for your own desk, you should think about this beautiful book as a Christmas gift for friends and business associates. Books will be mailed from end October.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
21, rue de Berni, 75380 Paris Cedex 08
Sir: Please send me _____ copies of your 1975 European Community Directory and Diary. If more than one copy or mailing address, I attach typed list.
Enclosed is my cheque/money order for _____ in one of the following currencies: French francs, U.S. dollar, Belgian francs, Swiss francs, German marks, British sterling, Swedish krona, Danish krona, Norwegian kroner, Dutch florin.

Name _____
Address _____

Nixon Costs Seen Higher By Senator

Aides' Annual Wages Put at \$841,800

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP). — Sen. Joseph Montoya said yesterday that there may be as many as 64 government employees detailed to the Nixon San Clemente, Calif., complex, with salaries running at a rate of about \$841,800 a year.

Aides to Sen. Montoya, D-N.M., said the figures, about double the highest previous estimates, were developed on the basis of new information obtained from the White House. Earlier estimates had put the employees at about two dozen, with salaries totaling up to \$450,000 on an annual basis. The White House has told Sen. Montoya that at least some of the 64 employees and \$841,800 are not for former President Richard Nixon, but for related installations, and therefore should not be considered part of the costs for the Nixon transition. But the explanation apparently has not convinced the senator, who was a member of the Watergate committee.

Sen. Montoya heads a Senate Appropriations subcommittee which recommended deep cuts in Nixon transition funds. The new estimates, released by Sen. Montoya yesterday, are likely to give fuel to senators favoring cuts when the funding bill for the Nixon transition reaches the Senate floor. It has passed the House.

Six-Month Transition

Sen. Montoya's new figures represent his estimate of how many persons, while remaining on the payroll of government agencies, have been assigned by President Ford to work for Mr. Nixon during the six-month transition from the presidency to private life.

Sen. Montoya emphasized that the \$841,800 is in addition to \$622,000 a year in Secret Service protection costs for Mr. Nixon at the San Clemente complex, and another \$500,000, on an annual basis, for Secret Service and other costs at Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne, Fla., estate.

The House and the Senate Appropriations Committees both have voted to put a limit of \$200,000 on the payments to federal employees detailed to Mr. Nixon during the transition period. In addition, they have voted to pay Mr. Nixon \$100,000 for other transition costs which he may incur during that period and \$100,000 through June 30, 1975, under a separate law providing pensions and staff assistance to former presidents.

Tapes Negotiations

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said yesterday that negotiations are still going on with Mr. Nixon over the disposition of the former president's tapes and papers.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said talks were resumed last week after Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski raised some questions over the agreement which gave Mr. Nixon custody of the material, but would have assured government access to the tapes for up to five years after which Mr. Nixon could destroy them.

Senate Approves Limit to Term Of FBI Director

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP). — The Senate passed a bill yesterday to limit the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a single 10-year term. The vote was 70 to 0.

The measure is intended both to protect the FBI director from undue pressures from his superiors and to prevent him from becoming too independent or autocratic. Under present law, there is no limit on how long the director may serve. The late J. Edgar Hoover served from 1934 until his death in 1972.

The bill passed by the Senate and sent to the House would apply to Clarence Kelley, the present director. However, he will reach the mandatory retirement age of 70 in 1981, before the end of a 10-year term.

Under legislation passed in 1968, the director is appointed by the president subject to confirmation by the Senate.

U.S. Viet Return Held Possible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP). — Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements said today a return of U.S. air and naval forces to South Vietnam "would have to be considered" if North Vietnam launched a major offensive.

Mr. Clements, who has just returned from a visit to South Vietnam, said at a news conference the situation is being evaluated in the light of a congressional order passed in U.S. aid and what he called an "enormous" North Vietnamese supply buildup in the South.

He ruled out the reintroduction of U.S. ground forces and agreed that Congress would have to approve any renewed military involvement in South Vietnam. "If the level of hostilities remains about the same and there is no major offensive by the North," he said, "President Thieu and his military people are confident they can get by."



BYE-BYE, BIRDSIES—Swallows, flown in from Switzerland where a cold snap lack of food stopped their normal migration, being released near Nice, France. Thousands of other swallows from Switzerland and eastern France have been taken by train and plane to release points in Italy, Spain and North Africa.

Calls Extradition Demand Arranged to Fail

Costa Rica Chief Doubts U.S. Bid for Vesco

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP). — Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber has charged that the U.S. government's attempt to bring back financier Robert Vesco for trial with two former Nixon cabinet members was arranged "in such a way that it seemed aimed at the extradition failing, just as it did."

The charge is in a letter which Mr. Oduber, while president-elect, sent to Mr. Vesco May 6. Mr. Oduber assumed the office of president May 6. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., disclosed it yesterday at a hearing of his Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on efforts by Mr. Vesco to acquire some 2,000 Ingram M-10 machine guns and on the financier's reported interest in funding a factory in Costa Rica to produce up to 500 of these or other weapons a month.

After subcommittee investigators learned of the existence of the letter, the Costa Rican Embassy here authenticated it and provided a copy. Mr. Oduber wrote the letter a week after a jury in New York City acquitted former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans on all nine counts of criminal conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and lying to a grand jury in connection with a secret \$200,000 cash contribution which Mr. Vesco had made to President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

Different Outcome

Chief prosecutor John Wingo, telling reporters after the acquittal April 28 that the verdict had stunned him, said, "If we could have gotten Vesco back it would have been different."

The prosecution had asked Costa Rica to extradite Mr. Vesco for trial for obstruction of justice. But the Legislative Assembly controlled by then-president Jose Figueres, whose business interests have received more than \$5 million from Vesco-associated sources, enacted March 21 a new extradition law that seemed tailored to Mr. Vesco's legal needs.

For several months, however, the Jackson subcommittee has been troubled about whether Mr. Vesco might have committed an offense—involving narcotics—for which he could have been extradited despite the new law, under a century-old U.S.-Costa Rican treaty.

This possibility arose almost a year ago when an undercover government narcotics worker, Frank Peroff, provided the subcommittee and the office of the U.S. attorney in New York with tape recordings of his conversations with a since-imprisoned mastermind of a heroin smuggling scheme, Conrad Bouchard, of Montreal.

In taped conversations July 3 and July 8, 1973, Bouchard told Mr. Peroff that Mr. Vesco or an associate in Costa Rica, Norman LeBlanc, would provide \$250,000 to buy 100 kilograms of heroin in Europe—for eventual smuggling into the United States, where the drug would have a multimillion-dollar street value.

Unproven Involvement

That Bouchard said such things is unquestioned, but Mr. Vesco and Mr. LeBlanc deny that what he said was true. Their involvement has been neither proved nor disproved by the subcommittee despite a lengthy investigation. Yesterday, Sen. Jackson said that the testimony included a disclosure that an attempt in December, 1973, to extradite Mr. Vesco from the Bahamas—on a \$50,000-fraud charge involving his International Controls Corp.—also had failed.

The Bahamian lawyer retained by the government to try to extradite Mr. Vesco was Cody Wallace-Whitfield, who "had previ-

ous ties to Vesco and associates," Sen. Jackson directed his staff to look into both extradition efforts.

President Oduber, in a letter to Mr. Vesco, told the financier that with the Figueres, he would remove any official who might become a partner in the country.

Mr. Oduber also said giving Mr. Vesco \$200,000 to liquidate his investment "mysterious activities" direct the funds into his tourism.

Mr. Oduber also said would be no more special and immigration treaty apparent reference to the porting of 14 automatic weapons. Costa Rica aboard a jet by Los Angeles, also Thomas Richardson, an associate of Mr. Vesco.

Endorses Vietnam Doves

Sen. Jackson Buries Hatch With Democratic Liberals

By Robert Shogan

WALTHAM, Mass.—"A lot of people didn't think this could happen in America," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said with a grin.

What was happening, here in this Boston suburb, was that Sen. Jackson and Rep. Robert Drinan, a Democrat, once adversaries over the Vietnam war, amicably shared a platform before an audience of local party leaders and workers.

Sen. Jackson, the former hawk, strongly urged the re-election of Father Drinan, a Jesuit priest, who was a militant dove. He heaped praise on the visiting senator.

Two weeks ago Sen. Jackson visited Long Island to back the candidacy of another old opponent, Allard Lowenstein, who is seeking the House seat in New York's 5th Congressional District.

Apparent Front-Runner Since Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., stepped aside, Sen. Jackson has become the apparent front-runner in the race for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Jackson's appearances with Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein are also examples of tactics the senator probably needs to pursue if he is to strengthen his slight advantage.

Because of his long battle to ease immigration restrictions on Soviet Jews, Sen. Jackson has become something of a hero to many American Jews. To candidates such as Mr. Lowenstein and Father Drinan, whose districts have large Jewish populations, his endorsement could be an important plus.

In addition, during his long career in Washington Sen. Jackson has developed powerful ties with union leaders and organization Democrats. His personal endorsement presumably would help overcome the suspicion with which these two groups of Democrats ordinarily tend to regard mavericks such as Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein.

Apart from this appeal to left-wing Democratic candidates, Sen. Jackson has other strength to draw on.

His unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1972 gave him experience and exposure. "I made a lot of mistakes," he recalled. "I hope I learned from them."

His support of the military has earned Sen. Jackson marks for patriotism, helping to give him probably greater appeal in the South than any other Northern Democratic contender. Then too, there is the significant record of legislative accomplishment. Sen. Jackson, 62, puffed up during more than 30 years in the House and Senate.

For all of that, Sen. Jackson's position as a front-runner is precarious, which he and his supporters acknowledge.

"He's ahead of anybody in the field," said Ben Wattenberg, a long-time adviser. "But the odds on the field as a whole have to still be better than those on Jackson."

"His great problem," Mr. Wattenberg said, "is that he's still not well enough known."

When Sen. Jackson started working toward the nomination in mid-1971, hardly anybody cared. Only 9 per cent of those asked

in a Gallup poll recognized his name and only 2 per cent named him as their first choice.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

With Sen. Kennedy out of the race, Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Jackson, 62, has a chance to get the nomination, but from fellow politicians.

Chile Deal to Start Allende

Predate Coup, Sources Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sources say Chile and the United States closed a deal for the sale of A-37B light attack aircraft about four months before the overthrow of the leftist regime.

Sources also said formal negotiations for the sale of the aircraft started two months before President Salvador Allende was overthrown by a military junta.

The Defense Department declined comment on a report from Santiago that the sale of A-37Bs was part of a deal that took power 13 days ago.

Pentagon sources said they asked for the planes for the sale to Chile in May, 1973, after 10 days of negotiations.

Negotiations for the sale opened in July, 1973, the following month President Nixon's decision to permit the sale of A-37Bs to Chile was a way of applying diplomatic leverage and other European countries are trying to sell arms.

Between the United States and Chile were strained relations after Mr. Allende's fall, but Nixon officials said that the sale of A-37Bs was a way of applying diplomatic leverage and other European countries are trying to sell arms.

Throughout the Allende years, Chilean military leaders resisted from their country's leaders to accept arms from the Soviet Union.

In 1972, U.S. intelligence reported that the Russians had the Chilean government in low-interest credits for Soviet weapons, including MIG-21 fighters. During the Allende years, U.S. military officials were told by Chilean officials that the Chilean armed forces favored U.S. equipment.

An concern rose sharply in 1973 when the government of Chile, Peru, and a rival, Argentina, had bought and other weapons from



SIGN OF THE TIMES—Some of the newer traffic signs in Durban, South Africa, are now trilingual. This traffic light has instructions in English, Afrikaans and Zulu, telling pedestrians to push button and wait for light change when they want to cross the street.

Rebel Troops in Addis Ababa Crushed by Regime's Forces

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's military rulers today appeared to have crushed the first open confrontation by opposition within their movement.

At least five soldiers died and six were wounded in shooting that broke out yesterday at the engineering corps barracks in the city where dissident troops had been actively campaigning for an end to military rule and an immediate return to civilian government.

Troops loyal to the provisional military government, which deposed Emperor Haile Selassie last month, surrounded the barracks. Some of the engineers tried to break out and were shot down. Some 50 of them were reported to have been arrested.

At the city's other trouble spot, the army aviation base on the outskirts of Addis Ababa, the situation was less tense and the dissidents there were all being handed over to the military government for court-martial.

A statement from the government broadcast over the Ethiopian radio today said that some officers and men of the aviation and engineering corps had been arrested because they had tried for some time to mislead members of the armed forces and the people.

The statement admitted to a number of casualties in fighting around the engineering barracks. Government soldiers maintained a strict guard over the two establishments. Jeeps with mounted machine guns and armored personnel carriers sealed off both places.

Obituaries Paul Hoffman, Administered Marshall Plan, UN Agencies

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Paul Hoffman, 85, former administrator of the Marshall Plan, which saved Europe from economic collapse after World War II, died early today, it was announced here.

He began his career as an automobile salesman and rose to the presidency of the Studebaker Automobile Corp., a position he held for 13 years.

From the early days of World War II he turned his talents to public service and spent the next 25 years in national and international agencies—as chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, administrator of the Marshall Plan, Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, president of the Society for International Development and administrator of the UN Development Program.

As administrator of the Marshall Plan, named after then Secretary of State George Marshall, Mr. Hoffman channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into war-torn Western Europe, much of which was used to rebuild its shattered industry.

President Richard Nixon's citation accompanying the award of the Medal of Freedom said in part, "Paul Hoffman played a central role in moving the world out of the devastation of World War II and through a difficult period of decolonization and emergent nationhood."

"He was a bold pioneer in the field of international development assistance. The force of his deeds and the power of his example have made a unique and monumental contribution to world peace and progress."

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoffman was married in 1963 to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who had been a member of President Franklin Roosevelt's Cabinet.

Dwight H. Murray

NAPA, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Dwight H. Murray, 86, a former president of the American Medical Association, died yesterday. He was AMA president in 1966 and had an active medical practice for 57 years.

Fahmi Chahin

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Former Lebanese Information Minister Fahmi Chahin, 38, died in the Harley Street Clinic today following an operation several days ago.

Gen. Weyand Sworn In
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gen. Frederick Weyand was sworn in yesterday as Army chief of staff. Gen. Weyand, formerly deputy chief of staff, succeeds Gen. Creighton Abrams, who died last month.

for a heart condition, a spokesman for the clinic said.

Ebe Stignani

IMOLA, Italy, Oct. 8 (AP)—Ebe Stignani, 67, considered a classic mezzo-soprano, has died. Miss Stignani was born in Naples and made her debut there at the San Carlo Opera House in 1928.

Over the next 30 years she performed at the principal opera houses in Europe, the United States and South America. She retired in 1957.



Paul G. Hoffman

'Luxembourg Months' Draw Growing Resistance in EEC

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 8 (UPI)—October is one of the Common Market's "Luxembourg months." By treaty, all meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers this month must take place in this smallest capital city in the community.

The other "Luxembourg months" are April and June. At great expense and inconvenience during these months, the EEC ministers and an accompanying army of officials, interpreters, secretaries and reporters make their way to the community's secondary center.

The increasingly unpopular commuting is the result of a compromise, agreed upon in 1957, when the EEC decided for political and administrative reasons to move its Coal and Steel Community offices from Luxembourg to Brussels.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg fought for compensation for the loss of prestige and funds. It was the only occasion in the community's history that Luxembourg defied its partners, threatening to block EEC policies on an issue of self-interest.

The concession was gained by the grand duchy, which has only 345,000 of the EEC's total population of 260 million and an area of only 998 square miles. The capital has a population of about 77,000. The European Parliament, the European Investment Bank, the EEC Statistical Office and the European Court of Justice also have their headquarters here.

Modernistic buildings have sprung up on the city's northeast, and dominating the Euro-bureaucratic is the Kirchberg Block, where the EEC meetings are held. The Luxembourg government itself has posed a question about the grand duchy's geographic and

economic oddity: "If it is true that there is no longer a single country in Western Europe large enough for the dimensions of the modern world, what can one say about little Luxembourg, a minuscule and paradoxical country in the age of supersonic aircraft and vast economic units?"

However, the tiny size of Luxembourg, one of the community's founding members, sometimes gives it an advantage. Nations such as France and West Germany do not want to appear to bully their little partner. In community political crises, Luxembourg diplomats have been skillful and frequently acted as intermediaries.

Nevertheless, there are signs of a growing resistance among the other EEC countries to any further claims that Luxembourg might make on Common Market activity. Also, the European Commission has indicated a dislike of Luxembourg's special status as a tax haven. If the EEC's ambition to achieve economic and monetary union by 1980 is to be realized, Luxembourg's tax laws probably will have to be "harmonized" out of existence. Luxembourg's claim that its liberal tax laws are an asset to the whole community does not impress EEC headquarters.

There may be moves to reduce the number of ministerial meetings in Luxembourg. Communications are not easy, restaurants few and below standards found in other EEC capitals, and accommodations for Eurocrats and national delegations frequently are hard to find during tourism periods. And, given the EEC determination to cut costs, a major factor is the expense of transporting to Luxembourg the materials needed for ministerial meetings.

Schmidt and Party Left Wing Resume Fight Over Policies

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Oct. 8 (NYT)—after a four-month cease-fire, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the left wing of his Social Democratic party have taken up arms against each other again.

Last month, Heidi Wiecek-Zeul, who considers herself the leader of 350,000 younger members comprising a third of the party, called the government's acceptance of Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. as supreme commander of NATO "astonishing." The nomination, she said, was "a clear political insult."

Later, at a party convention in Hamburg, Mr. Schmidt accused left-wing theoreticians of "preaching the people right out of church" and said, "You are busying yourselves with problems inside your own heads instead of with the economic conditions we have to deal with." While the world is running the danger of an economic crisis, he said, "you are philosophizing about socialization or nonsocialization [of industry]."

"Talking by Piebiscite" Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul believes that Mr. Schmidt is trying to govern as though his party did not exist—"practically ruling by piebiscite," she said in an interview.

The fight has been long overdue. The Chancellor stands to the right of much of his party, is primarily interested in economics and has close connections to such men as Ernst Wolf Mommensen, the head of the Krupp industrial empire.

The Young Socialists, who comprise those under 35, believe that the major industries should be

socialized, the banks put under public control and politics based on social theory.

Mr. Schmidt's predecessor, Willy Brandt, treated the young with toleration and even respect before his resignation May 6. Many in the party, including Mr. Schmidt, blamed the ferment from the left for a disastrous slump in public opinion polls during the winter. But after he took over as Chancellor May 18, the left seemed to quiet down rather than live up.

"Chance to Prove Himself" "The fall will certainly be better than was the summer," Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul said in the interview, "but we thought Schmidt should have a chance to prove himself."

Another explanation is that the Social Democrats' left and right wings have been fighting their opponents in state election campaigns instead of each other since June.

Mrs. Wiecek-Zeul was asked how her views are different from those of the two West German Communist parties or of the radical student splinter groups.

"They have a different idea of what the state and the government represent," she said. "They believe the government represents only the bourgeois state, and their aim is to get rid of it. We think the transition from a capitalist to a socialist system has to be more gradual. We regard socialism as a process that can be achieved through democratic means."

Mrs. Peron Asks End of Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (UPI)—President Isabel Peron made a new call today for an end to terrorism in Argentina, while police sources reported a double kidnapping and the discovery of a corpse.

Police said that they found a man's nude body, with multiple wounds in the head and body from various caliber bullets, near the international airport outside Buenos Aires this morning.

Police sources reported that an administrative secretary and a planning director of the national university in the city of La Plata were kidnapped this morning, according to Noticias Argentinas news agency.

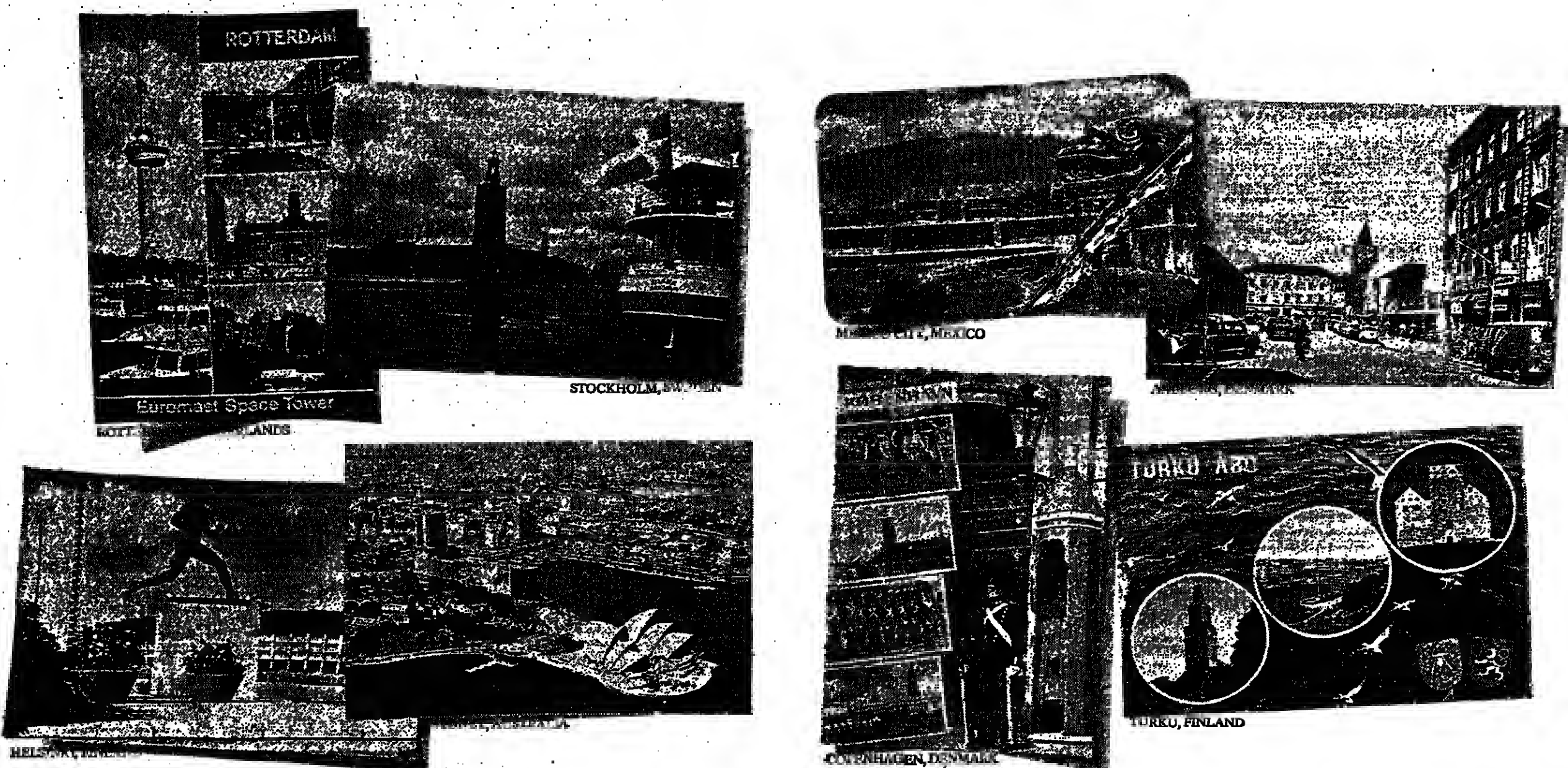
DIAMONDS

Your Best Buy single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's largest cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to your lady, buy for investment for personal use.

Write airmail for price list or call us:

Joachim Goldenstein
THE DIAMOND CLUB LTD
62 Pelikaanstraat,
Antwerp (Belgium).
Tel.: 31-33.09.82

Gold Medal
BEST DIAMOND DEALER IN THE WORLD
1973-1974



Here you can find the world's first multi-computer telephone exchanges handling live long-distance traffic.

The number of automatic long-distance calls—national, international and intercontinental—is growing at a tremendous rate everywhere in the world. New ways have to be found to handle all these calls. At LM Ericsson we decided that telephone exchanges controlled by computers could solve the problem.

But a one-computer system is not enough to cope with all the calls generated by the private, public and commercial business of modern society. We had to develop a novel multi-computer control

system with up to eight parallel computers that can handle more than 2,000,000 calls per day—national or international.

Everyone knows that ordinary computers occasionally go wrong. Sometimes they go badly wrong. If that happened to a computer controlling the vital telephone traffic of a modern city, it could lead to a grave emergency. Control systems for telephone exchanges must therefore operate with extraordinary reliability. All subunits in our computer system are duplicated, which permits the

system to spot faults automatically and eliminate their consequences.

This telephone exchange system is not just a project slowly taking shape on our drawing boards. It already exists. The first one went into operation in 1971, and today exchanges of this unique type are handling live traffic in the eight cities above. In six countries on three continents. Together they serve far more long-distance lines than any competing telephone exchange system.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters,

in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures, markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.



The Ericsson Group
—our business is to put people on speaking terms.

New Deal for Kissinger

The secretary of state sets out to play his wandering diplomatic game again after a new deal, which deprived him of some of his trumps. His prestige abroad has been diminished by the Cyprus impasse, as well as by the fact that he is backed by the untied President Ford, as compared with Richard Nixon, who had made his own favorable impression in many lands. And at home he has a Congress which is at once trying to assert itself against the presidency with respect to foreign affairs and to win elections in November. Those are handicaps in approaching the Mideast problem, which has trended toward stalemate, rather than progress.

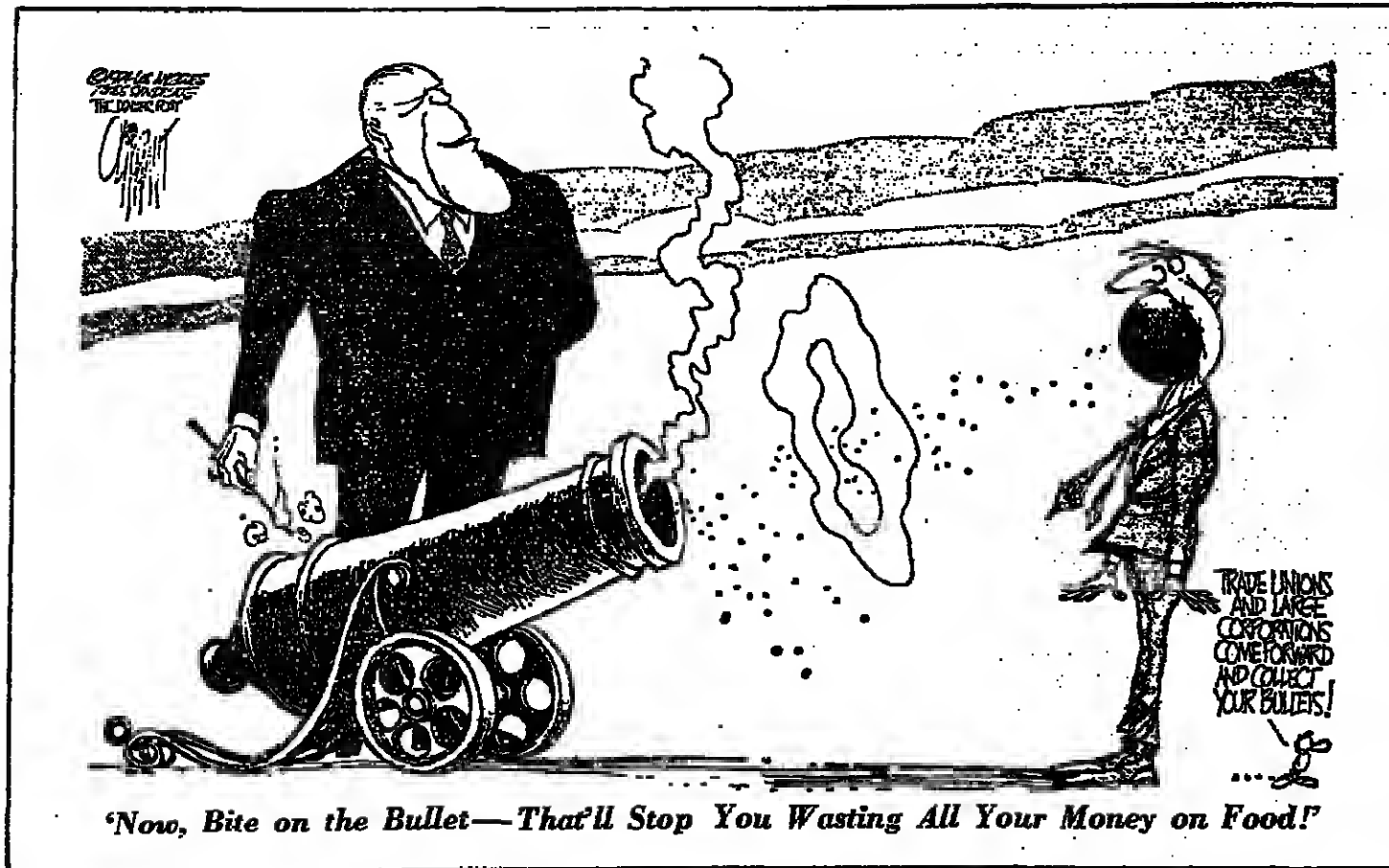
But Mr. Kissinger also retains some real strengths. One of these, of course, is his own talent for negotiation, which is considerable. Another, and even more important, is the United States itself, which, after many blows to prestige and authority, at home and abroad, remains a power that simply cannot be ignored. And the third lies in the essential rationality of the positions he and the American government have taken.

It would not be wise to place too much reliance on this last element with respect to the Middle East, where what is reasonable is almost always in the eye of the beholder. Even with the best and coolest judgment the problems left in that region by the wars of the past quarter-century are difficult to solve; given the emotions that started those wars,

and were intensified by them, every historic hillock, every hallowed patch of sand, can become the cause of renewed strife. And the diversity among and within all the communities involved complicates the matter further.

There is also the issue of oil, which Mr. Kissinger hopes to keep out of his current series of talks, but which will underlie the whole as it does the lands which are concerned. The energy problem extends far beyond the Middle East, and it has politico-economic implications everywhere. But in the Middle East oil has an explosive content of nuclear proportions.

Mr. Kissinger's objectives in his present journey are, sadly enough, limited. What he apparently hopes to achieve is simply to get diplomatic conversations out of the impasse into which they tended to drift by default since the conclusions of the ceasefire agreements, and to open the door—at least a crack—toward further progress. The goal does not seem beyond the powers which the secretary of state can muster for its attainment. And all parties in the Middle East must recognize that the hopeful repercussions of such a modest achievement would mean much to a deeply troubled world, while intransigence would create complications of far greater magnitude than the immediate issues. Global interdependence is manifestly a growing need; the Middle East cannot be divorced from, nor dictated to by, its neighbors in a shrinking planet.



Greece and the U.S. Cyprus Test

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—If Henry Kissinger can first obtain at least some concessions from Turkey, Greece is prepared to regard the secretary of state as a valid mediator in the unhappy Cyprus affair, despite contradictory statements by politicians contesting this country's first free election in years. But something tangible must be secured, also Washington should make public its private acknowledgment that, even if recent policy was not "mistaken," it contained "omissions."

This, in a nutshell, may be considered the basic position of Athens with respect to both the United States and, ultimately, NATO. If Washington takes a diplomatic initiative, relations between this country and NATO should improve appreciably after the November balloting creates a normal parliamentary government.

The Greeks are a proud, emotional people and ardently embrace positions unusual for other nations. Their government is fully aware of NATO's flabby Mediterranean posture and how this weakens Greece. It also fears that after Tito's death Moscow may press Yugoslavia back into the Soviet fold and seek to revive the former idea of a south Slav federation, including claims on Greek Macedonia.

Honor

But it is argued that, despite these disturbing prospects, if forced to choose between security and honor, honor comes first. Such certainly was the case in 1940 when Greece spurned an Italian ultimatum and in 1941 when it spurned a German ultimatum.

This is romance, not Realpolitik, yet it lies at the heart of Greece's contemporary thinking. And it will remain there after the voting because Premier Karamanlis, today's national strongman, will almost certainly retain that position next month and one knows his opinions on the above matters.

Like most of his countrymen, he considers it an American responsibility to get Greek-Turkish talks on Cyprus moving by successfully pressing for some preliminary Ankara gesture, but he differs from many others in believing this procedure could ultimately produce a satisfactory settlement.

Today Greece feels let down by the American government and immensely bitter. One leader comments: "Aristotle wrote that bitterness between brothers is the most acute; because the Greeks were so pro-American, they feel

particularly hurt. Britain had a treaty responsibility to intervene in Cyprus as a guarantor and based troops there. But the people trusted America above all. Therefore you are the scapegoat."

Deliberation

Nevertheless, the problem of Greek relationships with the United States and the grand alliance is not intractable. Although Karamanlis ordered withdrawal from NATO's military commands, Greece has proceeded with exceptional deliberation in implementing this decision.

Meanwhile, U.S. naval vessels quietly continue to use Greek facilities, above all vital Suda Bay in Crete. The background of friendship remains. If Washington moves visibly to alleviate Greece's psychological distress, old bonds may be restored.

America has privately explained that "omissions" in handling

the Cyprus crisis occurred because our government was overwhelmed at the time by Watergate's final dénouement. Yet, such implied apologies have not been published and the Greek people, not just their statesmen, are enraged. They need to know. Washington must openly clarify its position and take the initiative in persuading Turkey to help prospects for valid settlement by concrete gestures of compromise.

As for NATO, there is specific disquiet in addition to plague at alliance inability to put the brakes on Turkey when—unlike its first Cyprus landing after the dying Athens junta staged a coup there—Turkey invaded a second time, unprovoked, in the middle of Geneva peace talks.

During the consequent crisis, Greece requested NATO's Secretary-General Luns to summon the alliance council. But Luns, according to Athens, was on hol-

day and refused to interrupt his vacation.

It is now believed there are "signs of change" in U.S. policy but these remain to be made public. If that is done—and if Kissinger pursues an initiative with the Turks—the American and NATO alliances might regain meaning and the storm could blow away.

Yet we are still far from that point. Moreover, those in charge here insist that if an acceptable Cyprus solution is not achieved "in time," there will be a dramatic deterioration. Karamanlis, a pragmatic leader, not a demagogue, acknowledges limits on his ability to calm his volatile people.

And without an agreed settlement, Cyprus will erupt again. Another explosion could shake the entire Mediterranean. Middle East and Balkan areas. The next move, says Athens, is Uncle Sam's; he had better move soon.

Political Malaise in Britain

By Gwynne Dyer

CAMBRIDGE, England.—Behind the high unemployment figures, the disastrous trade balance, the devastated stock market, the 20 per cent rate of inflation, and the occasional Irish Republican Army bomb at an army base or a national monument, Britain still has the look of a country enjoying prosperity unparalleled in its history. But as Britain heads into its second election in eight months, on Thursday, the prosperity has a flavor of Indian summer to it, and there is the faint smell of panic in the air.

The major political parties and commentators of all political hues agree on two propositions: Britain faces its worst economic crisis in at least 25 years, and so does the rest of the world, in a less acute form, but Britain is least able to weather it.

To many, the appearance of "private armies" on the right and growing domination of unions by militant ideologies on the left have evoked disquieting memories of the 1930s.

Fear

There is widespread fear that the social discipline and willingness to accept hardship patiently that sustained the British in the Depression are no longer there, and that all social cohesion may go as various groups struggle ruthlessly to protect their own po-

sitions against inflation. Suggestions that a military coup is possible have received a wide airing in the most respectable newspapers.

However exaggerated these suggestions, they accurately reflect desperate political malaise. Last February, Edward Heath's Conservative government lost an election that it held on the very issue of making a determined stand against inflation. But so many people disillusioned with both major parties voted for the Liberals that Harold Wilson's Labor party could only form a minority government elected by 37 per cent of the voters. Mr. Wilson is now making a last-minute dash for a majority in Parliament before his popularity vanishes entirely in the hard times even he admits to be coming.

The "private armies" are two entirely civilian organizations created by right-wing retired soldiers—Gen. Walker's "Civil Resistance" and Col. David Stirling's "GB 75"—with the scarcely disguised intention of providing the legal government with enough manpower and expertise to cope with the anarchy and general strike that they anticipate.

They have no uniforms, no parades, no existence at all outside of filling cabinets containing particulars on the special competence of volunteers. They are serious only as a sign of the deepening class divisions, and the first real evidence of middle-class vigilantism.

On the left, there are of course influential leaders in the union movement who are Communists or further left, but the number of such extremists is small. The real cause of hardening union militancy in pursuit of vastly inflated wage demands has been the growing need to anticipate future inflation, plus the customary process of one union out-bidding another.

The most startling suggestion is that Britain faces the possibility of a military coup within the next few years. Lord Chalfont, Minister of State for Defense in the last Labor government, sparked a heated discussion by giving it serious attention in his column in the Times of London.

The rather shoddy argument proceeds from the assumption that the army will eventually be called in to quell widespread civil disturbance or to break a general strike against an anti-inflationary wage freeze, and will take power for itself.

It is nonsense, of course. Britain's officer corps is conservative in sentiment but profoundly non-political, and no one has produced evidence to suggest that it harbors colonialism with a yen to stand on balconies.

But while the existence of a purely military government in Britain is a fantasy, a more-or-less authoritarian right-wing government is not. All it requires is enough disgust with the helplessness of the political parties, enough hardship and group violence, enough loss of confidence in the system, and the populace may hand its affairs over to a political messiah.

At the moment North Sea oil is being touted as the magical solution to all problems, but few really believe it. For the first time since the 1930s, serious people are worried about the future of the existing system of parliamentary democracy.

Gwynne Dyer is a historian and wrote this article for The New York Times.

Doubtless Mrs. Nixon has had some moments when she felt low these past months, but that is no excuse for referring to her as if she were Mr. Nixon's pet cat.

It makes you think how much more honorable and even lucrative Mr. Nixon's position has been throughout than, say, a man who decided he couldn't stand the Army any longer.

Mrs. Nixon is not even a so-called deserter. She is just a woman. Who stood by, you might say.

I can't tell you the exact issue this article was to because I was so furious I used it to start the fire, but there must be a mountain like it that I and other women have read without it striking them. Now that it's struck me, I'm striking back!

PAIT HILL BIANCHINI
Paris.

The Economy And Travel Of Kissinger

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The do-character has gone out of overseas travels which Secy of State Kissinger has res. For President Ford does not the big dramatic deal with cov or in the Near East. Mr. Nixon hoped would impeachment.

On the contrary, the test is whether Mr. Kissinger can unhooked from political macy large enough to dr what President Ford really need. That, as the recent lu on oil imports and grain ex indicate, is a coherent ic economic policy.

In retrospect what stand from the final frenzied c macy of the Nixon admini- is its go-for-broke quality. Nixon went to the Near Ea a mission of peace when viri nothing had been settled bet Arabs and Israelis. He took a control negotiation to the su in Moscow while the Rus were embarked on a mam arms buildup. Those trips justified only by the need to Watergate go away.

Framework

Nothing much has change the spot. The Israelis and are not talking to each other such vital matters as the n of a peace. The Russian m build goes on apes. Y Party Secretary Leonid Brez spokes of arms control in B the other day, he stressed underground testing ban- a Soviet shot at the Chi who test in the open. So best Mr. Kissinger can l back from his trip to the East this week, and to R later in the month, is a fr work for continued negotia

But while stalemate has dinated the possibilities of l cal diplomacy, events have forcing economic issues to the of the world's agenda. As Bergsten of the Brookings tution and others have pol out, there has recently em middle class of countries.

The group includes some c tries with rapidly expan markets (such as Brazil) others with new industrial pacity such as Taiwan and Korea. But the most of members are the produce basic commodities. The dramatic expression of the of the new middle class i fourfold rise in oil prices dated by the producing cov over the past year.

The self-assertion of th middle class has had consequences for many countries. A score of other developed countries led by have been reduced to bas status by the huge oew b energy. Italy and many tralized countries have reduced to beggar status. few countries not directly a by the rise of the oew national middle class have order their economic re with the rest of the wor

The United States is in position to lead the way. country has markets to whi new middle class would l have access. The United is also rich in many of the modities now soaring in v especially food.

U.S. Strategy

Given these assets there much doubt about the elements of an American s for foreign economics. The try first needs—by conserv by stockpiling, and by lic of exports—to organize its gaining position in the economy.

The next requirement is f understanding with the major industrial powers a joint approach to the new m class countries. Finally, it would be a deal whereby the baves would open their m to the new waves in retri pledges of responsible wh towards the basket case beggars of the economic w

But putting all this tog takes steady concentration foreign economic policy. has been no such concentr for the past six years. Why President Ford is oblig career from a crisis on oil im two weeks ago, to one this on grain exports.

U.S. Agricultural Export Controls

President Ford had no good choice except to ask Cook and Continental, the grain trading firms, to suspend planned shipments of \$500 million worth of corn and wheat to Russia. Allowing the companies to consummate these sales would have reduced the supplies and driven up the prices of the feed grains available to all other consumers, American and foreign. Distasteful and embarrassing as it was to intervene in the market in this way, Mr. Ford did what he had to do. He should not, however, have to do it again.

The problem is that the United States still has not acknowledged that the concept of a free market is discredited and out of date. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz believes passionately otherwise, but this does not make it so. His concept gives inordinate advantage to rich, occasional and secretive buyers like the Russians. It lets them sneak into the market, as they did on a large scale in 1972 and as they tried to do on a smaller but still substantial scale last week, and virtually tip over the market. This suits the Russians and the big grain traders, but it undercuts (1) American consumers, who must pay higher prices; (2) American grain producers, who do not know what to expect from one season to the next; (3) regular foreign customers who give fair notice of their intentions, and (4) poor countries unable to bid for high-priced supplies.

Secretary of State Kissinger evidently felt it necessary for foreign policy reasons to say that the United States may have misled the Soviet Union on the corn and wheat sale last week—a lapse he attributed to "bureaucracies." But this ignores the deeper fact that the Soviet Union has consistently refused to abide by the conventions of the international grain trade. Mr. Butz, apparently one of the "bureaucrats," undoubtedly placed too much faith in whatever assurances he had received from the Russians to the effect that they would restrain their purchases. Still, the differences between the two cabinet officers on this point do not alter the basic proposition: The Soviet Union,

which plays the grain market like a guerrilla in fatigues, cannot expect to be treated like an officer in dress blues.

On Monday, the Agriculture Department announced that it would seek the "voluntary cooperation" of grain exporters to obtain the department's approval before making sales above a certain level. This is a good step but a small one. The better way would be for the United States to grant that the market must be managed more comprehensively. It is not enough for the government to assert the authority to pass on all export sales of a certain size. The government must openly state the criteria on which it intends to grant or withhold approval. Rather than wait until the end of the crop year to influence distribution of that margin of the crop left to be distributed, it should act at the beginning of the crop year to inform prospective customers of what level of exports they can count on. If these things are done, the President will not again be forced to take frantic 11th-hour action that is damaging diplomatically as well as politically to regain a modicum of control over a fundamental aspect of national policy. For it is silly to pretend that the choices are not heavily political and diplomatic, as well as economic.

Such measures would indeed amount to a system of export controls. This is a matter of no small moment for a country which is supposedly trying to block a resurgence of global protectionism and which professes great dismay when other countries put controls on exports of, say, oil. No other grain exporter in the world, however, allows private traders the play they have been afforded until now in the United States. No other country surrenders control over an area of policy of such critical national importance. The purpose of establishing such controls, moreover, should not be to keep the domestic price of grains artificially low but to induce greater stability in a volatile world market so as to better balance the various interests involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Magician' Called to Account

The honeymoon between Mr. Kissinger and Congress is virtually over and the war of the two Henrys (Jackson and Kissinger) has ended with a success of the senator concerning the emigration of Soviet Jews. And the departure of Mr. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and faithful supporter of Mr. Kissinger, won't help the secretary of state's task. Within the administration, Mr. Kissinger has had to face, if not an open opposition, at least growing reservations. In the White House, in the first place, where Mr. Nixon's staff envied the preferential relations between the President and his diplomatic adviser; in the

State Department also, where the traditional career officers do not always appreciate the personal and secret conduct of a diplomacy sometimes confused, carried out by a man accountable only to the President. . . . With the Pentagon, lastly, relations are critical. . . . All those criticisms, rancors, suspicions, jealousies are long-dated. Maintained in the background as long as Mr. Kissinger won diplomatic successes, they have been brought to broad daylight from the moment when the magician no longer managed to pull rabbits out of his hat. The diplomatic deadlock in the Middle East, the Cyprus crisis, have relaunched the attacks against Mr. Kissinger. . . .

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1899

WASHINGTON.—The State Department announced officially today that the U.S. Government will positively decline to interfere in any way in the crisis now existing between the British and the Transvaal Governments, even should the South African Republic formally request mediation. The announcement goes on to say that any further attempts to involve the United States, even as a mediator, will not be received amicably by the U.S. Government.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1924

NEW YORK.—Age and cold weather defeated Walter Johnson today and gave the New York Giants the fifth game of the World Series over the Washington Senators. The score was 6-2. It was the second time that the Giants had defeated the "Big Train," now 36, in the series. The Giants now have a decided advantage in their quest for the world's championship, as they now lead the Senators by three games to two and need win only one more to again become the baseball champions of the world.

Supertankers

I represent the International Association of Independent Tanker Owners, including owners of 1,500 tankers totaling more than 130-million deadweight tons.

George F. Will, referring to a book "Supertankers" written by Noel Mostert, made strong charges (Sept. 11) on the construction, maintenance, loss records and their pollution of the seas. I would like to point out again that the growth in tanker size has been motivated largely by economic and safety. It is right that larger ships mean fewer ships, but this also means cheap transportation and reduced congestion, and thereby reduced chances of accident. It is referred to that a supertanker may produce a five-million-dollar profit on a single voyage. Everyone who is familiar with the highly competitive tanker market will know that the present freight rates often do not cover the operational expenses for supertankers and there is certainly nothing left to cover capital costs.

It is also illustrating that Mr. Will's article refers to statistics on casualties for smaller tankers which have no bearing on loss records for supertankers. Loss records for supertankers in no way give reason for particular concern.

Supertankers often load and unload at offshore locations where traffic and risk is smaller than in conventional harbors. This is spelled out in the White House

energy message to the Congress, dated April 18, 1973, fully recognizing the importance of the large crude oil carriers.

It is estimated that in 1973 around 35-40 per cent of the world's movement of crude oil was carried by vessels of more than 150,000 deadweight tons. It should be noted that approximately 7,000 so-called T-2 tankers, i.e. the standard tanker used after the war, would be needed to transport that amount of oil.

The charge is made that owners "cut corners" in the construction of tankers. It should suffice to refer to the fact that supertankers are built in accordance with highest requirements as per the classification societies' rules and the utilization of the ships for worldwide trading will not allow for anything less. It is suggested in the article that double bottoms would protect against major leaks. Without going into technicalities, a very strong majority among those knowledgeable on tankers, representing government as well as private industry, believe that double bottoms may be counterproductive.

The tanker industry and governments are constantly making efforts to eliminate oil pollution and improve safety. Traffic separation schemes in congested areas are being introduced. There are regulations on tank limitations and the industry has developed oil pollution avoidance programs to reduce possible pollution in connection with tank washings and during loading and discharge procedure.

Studies performed in preparation of the conference on pollution last year clearly demonstrated that oil leaked from shore-based industries into oceans far exceeded the amount which originated from tankers.

JORGEN JAHRE
Chairman, Intertanko.
Oslo.

Pat Who?

In a recent article on the health of Mr. Nixon it referred to Mr. Nixon as "former President Nixon," "Mr. Richard Nixon" and "Mr. Nixon" and to Mrs. Nixon as "his wife," "his wife, Pat" and "Pat."

Doubtless Mrs. Nixon has had some moments when she felt low these past months, but that is no excuse for referring to her as if she were Mr. Nixon's pet cat.

It makes you think how much more honorable and even lucrative Mr. Nixon's position has been throughout than, say, a man who decided he couldn't stand the Army any longer.

Mrs. Nixon is not even a so-called deserter. She is just a woman. Who stood by, you might say.

I can't tell you the exact issue this article was to because I was so furious I used it to start the fire, but there must be a mountain like it that I and other women have read without it striking them. Now that it's struck me, I'm striking back!

PAIT HILL BIANCHINI
Paris.

Israeli Youths Now Hold Arms in Higher Esteem

By William J. Drummond

SALEM, Oct. 8.—The new large measure of the eyes of Israeli youth is a result of last October's war, a prominent Israeli official said.

Kissinger to Arrive in Cairo Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will arrive in Cairo tomorrow for another tour in search of peace between the Arabs and Israel.

Advance of his departure tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger is expected to arrive in Cairo tomorrow for another tour in search of peace between the Arabs and Israel.

He will arrive in Cairo tomorrow for another tour in search of peace between the Arabs and Israel.

Blasts Stir Riots Against in Guildford

GUILDFORD, England, Oct. 8.—The bombing of two pubs Sunday has stirred up riots against the Irish in this bustling city of 40,000.

The police continued to search for two girls in the city with the blasts that were persons and wounded.

There is a strong Irish community and they are good, said a store manager. One of the bombs after the pub blew up, there was a number of fights, one man shouting, "My wife is there, you bastards," he punched away at him.

A publican said, "Irishmen being attacked by explosions. It was a very serious situation, we were screening and protecting the public. All the things we know would never do anything to do with."

There is little doubt that the work of the Irish in the army, a detective said, "Our first priority is to find the two girls seen behaving suspiciously before the explosion."

Radio-TV by Employees

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The 1 of the state-run radio and television networks (ORTF) strike today. Minimal programming was maintained, but the strikers said they might go on strike entirely.

The strikers are pushing for employment and benefit guarantees. Employees are threatening ORTF reform that would merge the huge monopoly into the companies.

The government position is impossible to negotiate. The new state companies are being set up.

"Israeli children do not view the Arab anymore as some kind of a creep, or a worm. Nor do they perceive the Israeli as being a superman," said Dr. Kalman Benyamini, chief psychological consultant to the Education Ministry.

Dr. Benyamini's remarks were based on a survey of national images and stereotypes he recently conducted among school-children 14 to 18 years old. The results and comparisons with data collected from previous samples in 1965 and immediately after the Six-Day War in 1967 will soon be published.

Dr. Benyamini is a member of the faculty of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and director of the Jerusalem Municipal School Psychological Service.

"After the Six-Day War," he said in an interview, "the evaluation by Israeli youth was that the Israeli was on top of the world and that the Arab was low down. That's what the Six-Day War did to Israeli children."

There was the largest distance between Arab and Jew in terms of the prestige attached to the national stereotype.

He added, "What we have now is the closest proximity (in prestige) between the national stereotypes in 10 years, even closer than in 1965."

The findings by Dr. Benyamini emerge at a time of intense self-criticism in Israel and discontent in the war's aftermath.

In interpreting his findings, the psychologist said, "I am not worried... I have had to calm down some of the worries in the ministry who are concerned about national morale. They must not exaggerate the views of some minority."

"The youngsters are not necessarily depressed. They are realistic. What tells me they are not depressed is that they still feel themselves one point above the Americans in their rating of national images," he said.

"In 1965, the American was viewed higher than the Israeli."

Israeli youths still have national pride, he said; they have not lost their willingness to join the army and they have no reluctance to volunteer for tough assignments.

"There is an intellectual groping with the problem which was not there before, which I think is quite healthy," he said.

© 1974, the Los Angeles Times.

Liner France Due In Port Following A Strike Accord

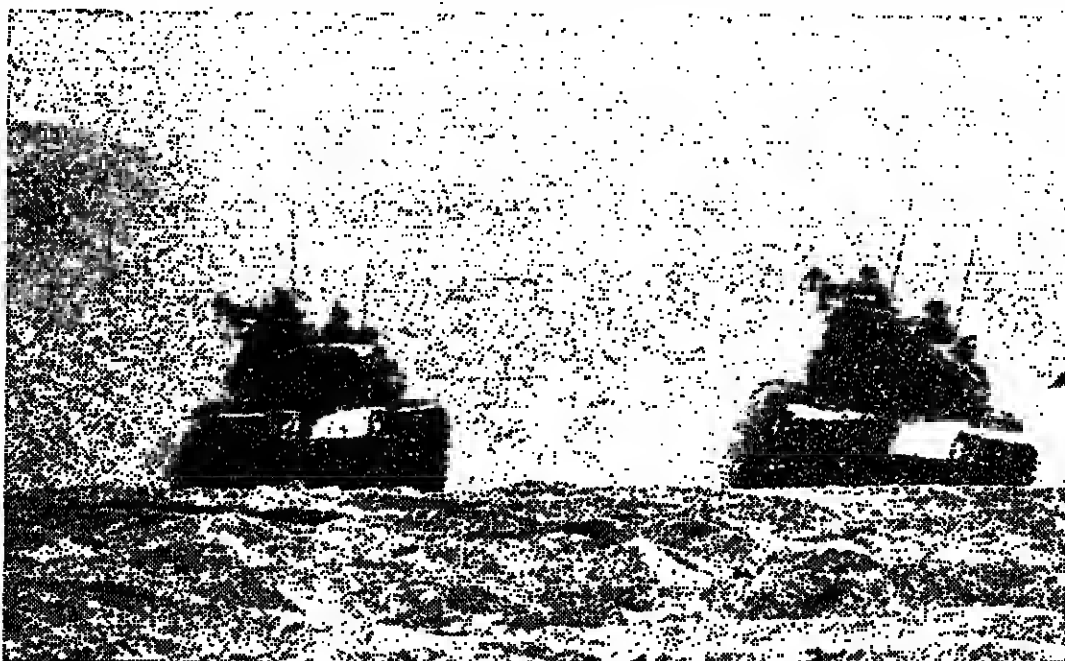
PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The luxury liner France and its striking crew will return to port after four defiant weeks at sea under an agreement announced here tonight between government and seamen's union negotiators.

The 900-strong crew seized control of the 66,000-ton liner on Sept. 11 and dropped anchor at sea first near Le Havre and then near Cherbourg, to protest government plans to take the ship out of service this month.

Under the agreement the crew will sail the liner into its home port of Le Havre as soon as possible and keep a skeleton "security" force of 121 strikers aboard to make sure they retain control at the docks.

The agreement means the end of the mass crew occupation, provided the strikers ratify it at an on-board meeting tomorrow.

The government-union pact left unmentioned the central issue of whether the government will go ahead with plans to take the vessel out of service on Oct. 25 and scrap it for economy reasons.



SINAI PATROL—Israeli tanks on the move last week in the Sinai Desert. Maneuvers like this are common on all Israeli fronts to stress preparedness a year after Arabs attacked and caught troops by surprise, inflicting heavy early losses in Yom Kippur war.

Dominican Terrorists Accept Safe Conduct Offer

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 8 (AP).—The six leftist terrorists holding the Venezuelan consulate and seven hostages, including a U.S. official, Barbara Hutchison, have accepted a presidential offer of safe conduct out of the country, U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwicz announced late today.

The ambassador made his announcement to newsmen near the consulate, where the hostages have been held since Sept. 27.

Mr. Hurwicz, the Spanish ambassador and the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires had just conferred with Gen. Rafael Guzman Acosta, head of the Dominican police, and relayed what Gen. Guzman told them to Radhames Mendez Vargas, the leader of the terrorists.

The offer being accepted by Mendez and five of his accomplices, assures them safe conduct out of the Dominican Republic to any country of their choosing under guarantees of the U.S., Spanish and Venezuelan Embassies.

President Joaquin Balaguer made the offer of safe conduct last night.

The terrorists originally demanded \$1 million and release of 37 political prisoners. However, in the last few days, they have been talking only of release of some of the prisoners.

Taiwan Hijack Foiled

TAIPEI, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A man armed with a gasoline bomb and a knife tried to hijack a Taiwanese domestic passenger plane to China yesterday but was overpowered and disarmed by a security guard in flight, airline sources said.

Yugoslav Dissident Mihajlov Held for 'Hostile' Activities

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (WP).—Mihajlo Mihajlov, the dissident Yugoslav author, was arrested yesterday and charged with participating in "hostile" activities and propaganda against Yugoslavia, his lawyer reported today.

The 39-year-old Mr. Mihajlov was arrested at his home in Novi Sad, 45 miles north of the capital. The police also searched the apartment of a friend of his in Belgrade, according to the lawyer, Joan Barovic.

The charges are based on two articles of the criminal code that cover a broad spectrum of antistate activities, including contacts with organizations abroad. The arrest is believed to be linked to an article Mr. Mihajlov recently published in West Germany.

But, according to observers, it also has a political character, occurring at a time of Soviet-Yugoslav tensions precipitated by an attempt to organize a clandestine Communist party here advocating a return to the Soviet bloc. Thirty-two Yugoslavs were sentenced last month for having taken part in the scheme, which officials said had been organized by anti-Tito émigrés living in the Soviet Union and connected with Soviet intelligence services.

J. F. Kennedy Statue Destroyed in La Paz

LA PAZ, Oct. 8 (AP).—A bomb destroyed a statue of the late president John Kennedy in La Paz today.

The statue, donated in 1965 by the U.S. government, was located on the capital's Avenue of the Americas. There were no reported injuries. Police attributed the blast to leftist extremists.

By silencing a prominent critic of the Soviet system, the Yugoslavs apparently sought to demonstrate that they would not condone anti-Soviet activities here. Belgrade has repeatedly asked the Russians to curb the activities of Yugoslav émigré groups.

Mr. Mihajlov has been earning his living over the past three years by writing essays and articles for Western publications. His parents were Russians who emigrated to Yugoslavia after World War I, but he was born in this country.

He first gained prominence in 1965 when, as a university lecturer in comparative literature, he published an essay entitled "Moscow Summer 1964" in which he criticized what he regarded as remnants of Stalinism in the Soviet Union. His charge that the Russians—and not the Nazis—had invented concentration camps drew protests from Moscow and he was sentenced to five months in prison for "slandering the Soviet Union" (he was pardoned after 32 days).

After his release, he published in the West a series of articles denouncing Marshal Tito's government as a totalitarian regime and calling for the establishment of a multiparty system. He was tried twice and spent three and a half years in jail.

Since his release in 1970, he has been prohibited from publishing in Yugoslavia. His frequent articles in the West had been ignored by the authorities.



Mihajlo Mihajlov

Turkish Leaders Fail in Attempt To End Crisis

ANKARA, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Party leaders meeting under President Fakri Koruturk failed today to find a solution to Turkey's three-week-old government crisis.

They discussed the President's proposal to form a national coalition government. Ferruh Bozoylu, leader of the rightist Democratic party, said afterward that the proposal found no overall support, and no other solution was found.

Turkey has been without a full government since Sept. 18 when Bulent Ecevit, the premier who ordered the Cyprus invasion—resigned after a split in his coalition.

Today's four-hour meeting here was attended by Mr. Ecevit, now caretaker premier, and opposition leaders, including Suleyman Demirel of the Justice party.

Senator Service is what you deserve the more you fly.



It begins in our Senator Lounges at most major airports around the world.

avec les trans-europ-express

PARIS → BRUXELLES
en 2 h 20
DE CENTRE A CENTRE

au 29 septembre 1974

6 TEE

dans chaque sens
dont
2 nouveaux

"MEMLING" et "RUBENS"

MEMLING RUBENS	RUBENS MEMLING
6.45	18.45
9.05	21.05
PARIS NORD	9.05
BRUXELLES MIDI	6.42
	18.40

* sauf samedis, dimanches et fêtes.

renseignements: gares.

bureaux de tourisme SNCF et agences de voyages

SNCF



Lufthansa
German Airlines

Independence Is Prerequisite for National Welfare and Honour and a Nation with an Independent Spirit Alone Can Achieve Genuine Independence and Prosperity

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG at the Pyongyang Mass Rally



Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and in America have courageously risen in a sacred nation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and the revolution they have already won.

Independence is each nation's right; no nation can be subjugated by anybody or to allow its right to be trampled underfoot.

Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity.

The exploited and oppressed peoples who had grown for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples are taking their place on the stage of history as masters and the imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun.

The historic Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year mirrored this very fundamental change in the development of our time and furnished vivid proof of the powerful influence being exerted by the third world upon the present development of international relations.

Resorting to more crafty double-dealing tactics in an attempt to find a way to save themselves from their doom, the imperialists headed by US imperialism are trying to swallow up small nations one by one while improving their relations with big countries, and manoeuvring to make Asians fight among themselves, Africans fight among themselves in Africa and in Americas fight among themselves in Latin America.

However, neither war of aggression and armed suppression nor double-dealing tactics and neo-colonialist policy can save the imperialists from their doom or check the trend of today when the world's people are opening the road to independence.

This is well proved by the fact that the imperialists suffered one ignominious defeat after another everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America including India and Algeria, Viet Nam and Cuba.

During the Middle East War in October last year Arab countries dealt heavy blows at US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, with more united efforts than ever before.

The Arab nations have taken a resolute action: laying an embargo on the export of oil to the imperialists supporting the Israeli aggressors. This has driven the western world into an economic crisis which is getting of hand.

The just struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors is earning the support and sympathy of the peoples the world over.

The Arab peoples will continue to fight resolutely until they completely liberate their occupied territory and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will certainly win final victory in this struggle.

Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for ending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence.

On the African continent a widespread struggle is unfolding to wipe out the remnants of colonialism in accordance with the joint resolution of the Organization of African Unity; in many Southeast Asian countries a mass struggle is being waged against the US policy of reducing those countries to military bases and economic aggression by Japan; and in Latin American countries a struggle is being intensified against the domination and control and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

Some time ago His Excellency Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States, proposed to convene a special session of the General Assembly aimed to settle the problems of fraternal economic relations including those of fuel and raw materials. This is an important measure to directly settle those problems, which have so far involved the sacrifice of the interests of the third world peoples, on the principles of complete equality and independence.

The Islamic Summit Conference held some time ago in Lahore, Pakistan, demonstrated once again the unshakable resolve of the peoples of the third world to vanquish, taking their destiny into their own hands.

The time has come, never to return, when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the peoples of the third world and bargain about and decide on their destiny behind the scenes.

At present the imperialist world is undergoing the

most acute economic fluctuation after the Second World War and is writhing in greater agony, faced with a general crisis. Now it is the oppressed people who have a say on the world scene.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world can defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the revolution if they, in firm unity, administer hard blows at and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere, giving it no breathing space.

To secure victory for the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to build an independent, prosperous and new Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the national-liberation struggle of the fighting Indo-Chinese people, the Arab people and the rest of the tri-continental peoples and all other peoples of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way.

Comrades and friends,
The Korean people have waged a protracted struggle to accomplish their cause of national liberation.

We have been able to lead the revolution and construction along a straight road to victory, because we have pursued independent lines and policies with the Juche idea as our guiding principle ever since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Even under the difficult conditions after liberation in which their country was divided into the north and the south and they came to directly stand opposed to US imperialism, the chief aim of world reaction, our people established Juche and worked out their salvation by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. This enabled them to creditably carry out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time and turn their onetime backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Today in our country the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are launching themselves into the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and scaling a new higher peak of socialism and the entire working people are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the Chollima advance on all fronts, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The steady development of the economy at a high rate in our country at a time when the Western capitalist world is being severely shaken, driven into an acute economic crisis previously unknown, demonstrates with added proof the great vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation, too, we have maintained consistently the independent stand: our national problem must be solved by ourselves, resolutely rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces.

Today the Korean question, after all, boils down to

the question of reunification or division; whether one Korea or two Koreas.

The entire Korean people unanimously aspire to the reunification of their country.

But the great powers want the division of our country. To divide and rule is an old method of imperialism.

The US imperialists and the Japanese militarists seek the permanent division of Korea, the former to reduce South Korea to their permanent colonial military base and the latter to take hold of South Korea as their permanent commodity market.

Big obstacles are still lying in the way of the reunification of our country even after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, owing to the US and Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres of intervention and their stooges' country-selling, treacherous acts.

These days the nation-splitting machinations of the South Korean rulers and their acts of provocation against the northern half of the Republic have reached a more intolerable extent.

The South Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the South Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the South Korean youths and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of South Korea into a horrible prison.

In an effort to cover up these criminal acts of theirs and divert the attention of the people elsewhere, the South Korean rulers have committed such premeditated military provocations as spy infiltration in the West Sea and, capitalizing on it, are raising a wholesale clamour about the "threat of aggression from the north" and deliberately increasing tensions between the north and the south.

It must not be overlooked here that the U.S. imperialists, in step with the provocations of the South Korean bellicose elements, have sent repeatedly high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air space of the northern half of the Republic to commit espionage acts and have openly declared that they would further increase military aid to South Korea.

All these abnormal developments taking place in our country show that the splitists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relations back to the state before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement and driving the situation to the brink of war.

It has become clearer now who in Korea is grinding the sword of aggression under the cloak of "peace" and who is seeking the perpetuation of split under the cloak of "unification."

Those who love the country and the nation should not tolerate the machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to convert South Korea into a permanent colony, but compel the U.S. troops out of South Korea, forestall the infiltration of the Japanese militarists and actively turn out to build a sovereign, reunified and independent Korea.

What is the use of holding the north-south dialogue, if our nation is to live divided? The north-south dialogue must be conducted for the purpose of achieving the reunification.

If the South Korean authorities really want the reunification, they should retract the "special statement"

of June last year advocating the membership of two Koreas for the United Nations and approach the talks for reunification in conformity with the interests of the whole nation.

And they should not come forward with such proposals as a "non-aggression pact" devoid of any guarantees for peace, but accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the South Korean authorities some time ago is nothing but the one designed to flout the nation with the question of reunification.

As is generally known to the world, it is not the South Korean authorities but the U.S. commander acting as "United Nations Commander" who holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the army in South Korea and it is also the U.S. imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war.

Under these conditions it is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed South Korean rulers to propose us to conclude a "non-aggression pact," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to stay in South Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

In view of the fact that the South Korean authorities still persist in splitting machinations, we can hardly believe that they came out to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification.

That is why we think that for its peaceful solution the question of reunification of the country should not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion.

In this connection, we propose once again to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Koreans themselves; this cannot be solved by any big powers or any other countries.

The present situation urgently demands that we further intensify the struggle against the splitists in order to prevent the division of the country and realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a struggle to decide whether to save or betray the nation.

If the South Korean authorities reject the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and attempt to fabricate two Koreas, persistently clinging to the policy of dependence upon outside forces, they will meet their destruction, leaving behind them the indelible disgrace as traitors.

The South Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the South Korean rulers.

The struggle of the South Korean people is a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reunifying the fatherland and a just struggle directly related to the vital interests of the nation.

That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic will always actively support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people with might and main.

Our support to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is by no means an "interference in another's internal affairs," but it is for solving by ourselves the internal affairs of our nation. As one and the same nation, we regard it as our natural duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

In order to remove the tensions and prevent war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should not protect the present South Korean authorities who are indulging in fascist repression and war provocation manoeuvres but desist from their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

As an important link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle being waged on a world scale, our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys ever greater support and sympathy in the international arena.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year adopted with unanimous approval a resolution fully conforming to our five-point program of national reunification. This is convincing proof that our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys full support of the progressive people all over the world.

In keeping with this world trend the United Nations General Assembly last year rejected the moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities for the admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations designed for perpetuation of the division of Korea and adopted a decision on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression.

This is a great victory for our people and a common victory for the world peace-loving people.

—1974—					—1974—					—1974—					—1974—				
Stocks and	Div.	P/E	100s.	High Low Last	Stocks and	Div.	P/E	100s.	High Low Last	Stocks and	Div.	P/E	100s.	High Low Last	Stocks and	Div.	P/E	100s.	High Low Last

صبرنا من الاجل

150-10-10

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1974

FINANCE

Page 11

nan Jobless Rate s, Layoffs Grow

RO, Oct. 8 (AP).—Unemployment rose at the work force, with non-German last hit, the Federal reported today.

number of unemployed, 557,000, up from 2.3 percent last year, Labor said Josef Stiglitz said.

100 additional unemployed, 15,500 were workers whose unemployment rose to 10 percent, Mr. Stiglitz said.

15,500 employees felt effects of short-term layoffs by mid-September.

unemployed came from the steel industry, followed by sales personnel, workers and construction.

that will inflate the cost of the economy, the Post de Nemours said today it would reduce a two-month selective layoffs at its plant, subject to the Labor Office.

an for the Du Pont said that about 1,500 workers at the 2,500-unit would work between three and 30 in the mid-October period.

use of the layoffs is inventories of nylon fiber, which built up of depressed demand. The spokesman said the plant is the plant's single market, but one half the plant's side the country.

affected would receive of their normal funds provided by the Labor Office.

Electric Layoffs
Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Electric Co. plans laying some 30,000 out of 130,000 for four to 13 weeks.

ve Level wiss Banks Reduced

Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss National Bank decided to cut its minimum reserve by about 500 million francs to 17.2 billion francs.

then, the minimum reserve banks have to deposit central bank will be 10 percent of the sum of the year ago, the bank said.

25, the rate had at 3 percent of 13 weeks.

credit Bank spokesman said he was wrong to comment on the central bank's tight money policy, a purely tactical move to avoid many problems now that have to unwind the swaps they concluded central banks in view of the third quarter."

is Seeks op Greek e Operation

Oct. 8 (AP).—Olympic Games, the Greek Olympic Committee has asked the Greek government to take the lead in the bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games.

He said the risk of a depression had to be accepted to fight inflation.

Mr. Van Lennep advocated demand management policies as the most important element of the anti-inflation struggle. The world will be "well into 1975" before a significant reduction in rates of inflation will be seen, he said.

Mr. Van Lennep is here to help celebrate Japan's 10th anniversary in the OECD.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss wholesale price index rose 1.2 percent in September, bringing the 12-month increase to 17.2 percent, the government said today. The index is based on 100 in 1963.

days in the fourth quarter of this year because of declining orders.

The computer and business equipment divisions will not be affected by the decision, which is necessitated by a sharp drop in orders for communications equipment from the semi-official Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp. as a result of curtailed government programs.

The firm said other major communications equipment manufacturers also plan similar layoffs.

Hitachi Cable Too
TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Hitachi Cable Ltd., a major electric cable and wire producer, said today it plans to lay off 700 workers at its Tsukuba plant for four or five days this month to overcome a recession.

The plant has been operating at 40 to 50 percent below the production level of a year earlier since this summer.

Other electric wire and cable producers are expected to follow Hitachi Cable's temporary layoffs, industry sources said.

Citroën Profit Drops 80%

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Citroën's pre-tax profits plunged by 79.5 percent in the first half, dropping to 1.9 million francs (\$400,000) from 9.3 million francs in the first six months of 1973.

Disclosing these provisional results today, Citroën said its total output of cars and trucks dropped only 6.2 percent to 471,565 units in the first eight months of the year. According to reports, the company's stock of unsold cars is well above the average of other French auto makers.

Turnover of Automobiles Citroën, its major manufacturing subsidiary, dropped to 3.34 billion francs in the first half, from 3.79 billion francs a year earlier.

French press reports have suggested that Citroën may record operating losses of about 800 million francs this year. The prospect of such a loss and how to write it off is said to be at the center of difficulties in the proposed merger of Citroën with Peugeot.

Consolidated Gold Fields
LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Net profits of Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. rose to 234.5 million in the year ended June 30 from 110 million last year, the mining finance house reported today.

The company said a final dividend of 3.41 pence, making a total of 8.27 pence, up from 7.88 pence.

Predicted Upturn In OECD Nations May Not Occur

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—The economies of the major industrialized non-Communist countries could be weaker in the immediate future than originally expected, Ennio Van Lennep, secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), said here today.

He indicated that the OECD's earlier forecast of a slow upturn toward year-end may not materialize.

Mr. Van Lennep termed the current global economic slowdown "expected and desirable" after the overheated conditions of 1973. But he said it was essential to prevent the current "cooling off period" from deteriorating into a cumulative downturn. He urged increased regular consultations among industrial countries.

He said the risk of a depression had to be accepted to fight inflation.

Mr. Van Lennep advocated demand management policies as the most important element of the anti-inflation struggle. The world will be "well into 1975" before a significant reduction in rates of inflation will be seen, he said.

Mr. Van Lennep is here to help celebrate Japan's 10th anniversary in the OECD.

Swiss Prices Rise
BERN, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—The official Swiss wholesale price index rose 1.2 percent in September, bringing the 12-month increase to 17.2 percent, the government said today. The index is based on 100 in 1963.

U.S. Panel Urges Energy Saving

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—Digging twice as much coal between now and 1985 would contribute only a few percentage points to America's total energy needs, according to the chairman of the government's interagency coal task force.

That estimate by Thomas Falkie, who is also director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, is part of a consensus among government energy specialists. If they agree on anything, they agree that President Ford has to call for energy conservation because energy self-sufficiency is not a realistic prospect for this decade.

The conclusion is backed up by the calculations for coal, the nation's most plentiful fuel. Coal now provides 18 percent of U.S. energy needs through the 600 million tons dug each year. If twice that amount, 1.2 billion tons, were mined in 1985, coal would still provide only 21 percent of the total U.S. energy requirement.

In making those calculations, Mr. Falkie figured Americans would keep increasing their use of energy at the rate of 4.5 percent a year.

The Bureau of Mines and the Census Bureau have estimated that the nation will spend \$33.1 billion on foreign fuel in 1974 (\$13.3 billion on crude oil, \$9 billion on refined petroleum and \$10.8 billion on natural gas). Those purchases are the biggest single cause of the economy being in the red in its mineral trading—an estimated \$21 billion deficit in 1974.

The U.S. economy, specialists agreed, cannot go into that much debt every year indefinitely. Yet neither coal nor any other domestic source of energy is available within the decade to fill projected energy gaps, they conceded. So lower oil prices overseas or more conservation at home look like the only ways out of economic chaos.

"We have no alternative to conserve and curtail," said the Federal Energy Administration's assistant director for energy conservation and environment. "Each 1 percent in U.S. energy savings equals \$1.2 billion in the trade balance. By 1980 we could reduce our consumption by close to 8 million barrels equivalent per day."

Working at Only 50-60% Capacity Study Calls U.S. Nuclear Plants Inefficient

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Idle nuclear power plant capacity representing about \$120 billion in capital spending could be sitting around the United States by 1980, one study critical of the reliability of atomic units as electricity producers has calculated.

In fact, data from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) show that 28 commercial U.S. nuclear power plants have produced only 50 to 60 percent of their total generating capacity, against the 80-percent target generally given by the AEC and much of the nuclear industry.

At the same time the electric utility industry appears to be accelerating its move toward more dependence on nuclear energy, largely because it is believed to be a cheaper source of power.

Nuclear Reliance Growing
By 1990 the AEC expects 40 percent of all U.S. electricity to be generated by nuclear plants, compared with about 6 percent currently.

Using those statistics, David Conner, representing a research, law and environmental group called Businessmen for the Public Interest, calculates that by 1990 the U.S. will have about \$120 billion of nuclear generating hardware that will not be generating.

A salient instance of the reliability problem is the situation at Consumers Power Co. in Michigan, whose first nuclear plant has brought cost overruns and precious little generating power.

Officials in the AEC and the nuclear power industry do not dispute Mr. Conner's analysis, but argue that performance of the plants will get better.

Edson Case, acting director of licensing for the AEC, asserts that the key to improvement lies in upgrading the design and construction of the plants.

Ford Strikers Accept Offer

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Ford Motor Co. Ltd. of Britain, said striking press shop workers at its big Dagenham plant: agreed today to return to work.

A Ford spokesman said that the decision would mean a recall of workers laid off as a result of the strike.

The press shop workers struck to protest their treatment under a company-wide wage offer.

Effect of Disputes

Industrial disputes in Britain drove last month's output to its lowest level of the year.

Output, which had been adjusted, fell in September to about 96,000 units, down sharply from 150,000 units in August and below the previous monthly low for 1974 of 102,000 in January, when the coal miners' dispute and the three-day week severely curtailed production.

A spokesman for the Department of Industry, which released the September output estimates today, said he did not know when monthly production had been lower than that in September.

Strikes at plants of Ford, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Chrysler (U.K.) Ltd. were the major reasons for the decline in production last month.

Output was also curtailed by both Leyland and Chrysler closing some of their plants last month for a one-week autumn holiday.

On unadjusted basis, production last month fell to 101,000 cars from 133,875 a year earlier.

Leyland Rescue Effort In Australia Fails

SYDNEY, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Talks between Leyland Australia and the federal government to save the company's car-making operations have failed, and the company will ask its 5,000 workers at the Zetland plant to vote on whether to sell the 64-acre factory area to the government for use as a low-cost housing area.

Managing director David Abell, who came from Britain recently to try to rescue the local car-making operation, suggested the sale.

Leyland's truck and bus division at Milperra is believed to be profitable and will continue.

Franklin N.Y. Is Sold To Europe Bank Group

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT).—Franklin National Bank was declared insolvent today and certain of its assets and all of its deposit liabilities were sold to European-American Bank & Trust Co.

European-American is a New York-based consortium bank owned by six large European banks—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque de Belgique and Société Générale de France.

The take-over will make European-American the largest foreign banking operation in the United States, Franklin, with an extensive branch network throughout Long Island—one of New York City's most important suburbs—was ranked as the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank before it fell into financial difficulty last spring.

Allowing a foreign-owned bank to take over the much sought after Franklin has important psychological ramifications as a number of European attempts to acquire local U.S. banks have been rebuffed in the past.

Those rejections caused bitterness among Europeans, for they seemed to indicate that American authorities were unwilling to allow European banks into the United States although U.S. banks had proliferated in Europe.

Awarding Franklin to a foreign bank enabled U.S. banking authorities to skirt the thorny problem of having to choose which of the big New York banks should be permitted such a major expansion.

First National City Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chemical Bank—the first, third and fifth largest banks in New York, respectively—were actively seeking Franklin. In addition, Franklin's management was waging a strong fight to remain independent.

The purchase by European-American is subject to court approval, which is considered routine.

The Comptroller of the Currency—the regulator and supervisor of national banks—who declared Franklin insolvent late this afternoon, appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. receiver. The FDIC moved immediately to accept bids from several major banks and declared European-American the winner. The size of its bid was not immediately known.

The Comptroller's office said the new owner would open Franklin's offices at their regular hours tomorrow morning. However, Franklin's management has hinted that it would seek to enjoin federal authorities from declaring it insolvent and it could not be determined immediately whether Franklin would go to legal battle.

Franklin has been propped up by a loan of about \$1.7 billion from the Federal Reserve System, which has kept it technically solvent. Calling this loan put Franklin into insolvency and paved the way for the take-over.

The FDIC has agreed to repay the approximately \$1.75 billion that Franklin owed to the Fed, the spokesman for the Fed said.

European-American banking chairman Harry Ekblom said the six European banks provided \$100 million in new capital to help take over Franklin and another \$150 million will be available in long-term capital note loans from the FDIC.

Franklin's problems began when it announced it had lost \$40 million in foreign exchange trading losses which have prompted official probes into the possibility that the bank was the victim of fraud.

Michele Sindona, the Italian financier who was majority owner of Franklin at the time of the losses, was originally slated to save the bank by backing a \$50 million common stock offering to augment the bank's capital. The offering was never made and in the meantime Mr. Sindona resigned as a director of the bank.

Japan Firms Invest Abroad

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ).—Japanese overseas investment totaled the equivalent of \$5.9 billion as of July 31, up from \$3.6 billion a year earlier, the Bank of Japan said today.

The central bank estimated the total will rise by an average of more than \$3 billion a year for the next several years if foreign projects proposed by industry are carried out without modification.

Bank officials said the steel, nonferrous metal, petrochemical and paper-and-pulp industries currently have strong interest in investments abroad.

Overseas investments have been rising strongly recently following large balance-of-payment surpluses in 1971-72 and as a result of a more liberal government attitude on such activities since June 1972. In March 1972, the outstanding total of Japanese investment abroad was only \$850 million.

Despite the rapid growth, the end July total was equivalent to only 4.2 percent of United States foreign investment and 39 percent of West German foreign investment, the bank said.

16 Die in Brazil Crash
SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 8 (AP).—Sixteen persons were killed and 12 injured Sunday when a truck collided with two buses 217 miles from here, police reported.

Stocks Rise But Dow Dips By 5 Points

Investors Said Waiting Ford Economy Speech

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (IHT).—Prices closed slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today as investors awaited President Ford's economic message to Congress, starting as the market closed.

The Dow Jones industrial average, however, declined 4.93 to 802.63. Advancing issues moderately led declines throughout the session, closing at about 875 to 950.

Volume totaled 15.46 million shares compared with 15 million shares yesterday.

Carolina Power was one of the most active issues on the Big Board, closing at 10 3/4, down 1/8. Turnover in the issue included a block of 169,200 shares at 10 1/2.

May Department Stores tacked on 1 to 18 7/8. The company said August and September sales were ahead strongly to record highs.

Chesebrough-Pond's gained 1 1/2 to 24 after a climb of 3 3/4 yesterday. Some analysts recommended the issue as a hold or a buy.

In glamour stocks, IBM closed at 162, off 2 1/8. Xerox was 64 1/4, up 1/8. Eastman Kodak 63 1/2, off 1/4. Disney 20 1/2, off 1, and Burroughs 65 1/8, off 1 7/8.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.09 to 63.24.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.65 to 55.16 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago farm commodity futures posted limit declines over a broad area on the Board of Trade.

The limit falls included soybeans at 20 cents a bushel, soybean oil at 100 points, or 10 cents and oats 6 cents a bushel. Soybean meal was down \$9 a ton and feed breeder closed steady to about 1/2 cent a pound higher.

Company Reports

General Electric			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	3,348.0	2,878.0	
Profits (millions)	145.3	142.8	
Per Share	0.80	0.72	
Nine months*			
Revenue (millions)	9,676.7	8,312.3	
Profits (millions)	416.5	394.0	
*Indicated.			
Chemical New York			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Profits (millions)	A 232.12	A 171.1	
Per Share	A 1.05 A 1.22		
Profits (millions)	B 31.1	B 16.15	
Per Share	B 1.51 B 1.16		
Nine months			
Profits (millions)	A 63.66	A 48.47	
Per Share	A 4.54 A 3.46		
Profits (millions)	B 61.22	B 46.79	
Per Share	B 4.37 B 3.24		
A-Before securities transactions. B-After securities transactions.			

TRADER VIC'S
Hotel Bayerischer Hof
munich
Promenadeplatz 4-6
Telefon 22 61 92
opened from five p.m.
to two a.m.

**NOT LOOKING FOR A BETTER JOB?
SUPPOSE A BETTER JOB CAME
LOOKING FOR YOU?**

You would at least consider it, wouldn't you? We help leading international companies fill senior management positions. You may not be right for the opportunities we are advising on at the moment but you aren't looking for a job anyway, are you?

But you could be. Perhaps in 1975. You may get the urge to carry greater responsibilities... solve more difficult problems... meet new challenges and, yes, earn more money. Suppose that, when you are ready, we were already familiar with your potential—your unrealized potential? Suppose we had you clearly in mind when we had the right job for you to fill? Suppose we saw to it that a better job really did come looking for you.

Our clients are particularly interested in people of board-room calibre up to their early forties.

If you fit this, telephone John Stork or write with a C.V. quoting reference C.20. In total confidence of course.

John Stork & Partners
International Management Consultants
7-8 Market Place London W1N 7AG
Telephone 01-580 4907
Amsterdam Copenhagen London Paris Zurich
Associates in USA.

NEW ISSUE

THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION, LIMITED

13,000,000 European Units of Account
10 % Guaranteed Bonds 1974 - 1979

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by
IRELAND

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuwait Investment Company S.A.K.
Banque Lambert S.C.S.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank
Crédit Commercial de France
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.
Société Anonyme

These bonds have been placed, among others, by

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungenier (Overseas) Bank Nies & Hope NV Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque de Bruxelles S.A. Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Citicorp International Bank
Commerzbank AG pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg Société Générale de Belgique
Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Lyonnais Dewaay & Associés International S.C.S.
Euroseas Securities Kredietbank N.V. Manufacturiers Hanover Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V. Smith, Barney & Co. Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Williams, Glyn & Co.

هكذا عن الأصل

Stocks. If stocks are an important part of your life, then the Herald Tribune should be, too.

Jobs. If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.

Blue's Shutout Gives A's 2-1 Lead in Playoff



IN A CLOUD OF DUST—Los Angeles short-stop Bill Russell throws to first to complete double play after making the force on sliding Rennie Stennett in second playoff game.

Pirates' Power Cuts Deficit

OS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Stargell hit a three-run homer and Richie Hebner followed with a two-run blast in the fifth inning as the Pittsburgh Pirates picked up their first victory in the National League playoffs by beating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-0, today.

The Dodgers, who won the opening two games of the best-of-five series, lead the playoffs, 2-1.

Right-hander Bruce Kison and 24-year-old reliever Ramon Hernandez shut out the Dodgers on four hits, two of them singles by Bill Russell off the Pittsburgh starter, and the Dodgers committed a playoff record of five errors.

Checked on a dozen singles in 3-0 and 5-2 losses at home Saturday and Sunday, the Pirates came out swinging against southpaw Doug Rau and tagged four Dodger pitchers for 10 hits.

Stargell homered off Rau, a 33-game winner during the regular season, with one out in the first and Richie Stennett scored on a single to right and Al Oliver on a walk.

One out later, Dodger first-baseman Steve Garvey threw wide to Rau covering first base on Bob Robertson's ground ball for the first Los Angeles error. Hebner, who had only one hit in six at-bats in the first two games, then slammed a Rau pitch into the same rightfield pavilion that Stargell found.

For the mighty Stargell, the only man to hit a ball out of Dodger Stadium in its 13-year history, it was his first home run in post-season play.

Giving manager Danny Muth the victory on his 57th birthday, the Pirates got superlative clutch pitching from Kison, who went 6 2/3 innings. Kison was lifted when the Dodgers loaded the bases on a pair of walks, his fifth and sixth of the game, and Russell's single to center.

But Hernandez, who issued an eight-inning single to pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek and a pinch-double by Rick Ansbach with two out in the ninth, got pinch-hitter Manny Mota on a line drive to second-baseman Stennett.

The Dodgers didn't get a ball out of the infield off Kison until Joe Ferguson led off the fifth with a fly ball that sent Stargell back to the warning track.

Los Angeles committed its five errors in the first five innings but only the first one was costly. The Pirates scored twice off knuckleballer Charlie Hough in the third inning on four singles, with Hebner's hit to right scoring Stargell from second base and Mario Mendez's ground ball hit to shortstop bringing in Richie Zisk from third.

Hough allowed Stennett to reach first base when he overthrew Garvey with one out in the second and Stennett's grounder

to lead off the fourth went through second baseman Davey Lopez legs for the third Dodger miscue of the game.

In the fifth, Los Angeles' Joe Ferguson received an error on catcher's interference with Hebner at bat and then Al Downing, the third Dodger pitcher, threw a comebacker from Mendez over Garvey's head to put runners at second and third. But Kison grounded out to short to end the inning.

Kison, who spent most of 1973 with the Pirates' Triple A farm club at Charleston, W.Va., recovering from arm problems,

Hungary's Poor Reputation Is Built on a Loss to Austrians

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—"Without doubt the worst Hungarian team that has ever played Austria." Thus was condemned the Hungarian team which recently lost, 1-0, in an exhibition match at Prater against the Austrians, and which this month has dates in the European Nations Cup with Luxembourg and Wales.

It was a miserable beginning for the new team manager, Josef Bostik, a brilliant right-half in the famous Hungarian team of the 1950s World Cup who has 30 years ago. But the ironic thing is that, at club level, Hungarian football is booming, for soon after the loss to Austria, Ujpest and Ferencvaros both won their matches by 4-1 scores.

Ujpest, splendid contestants in the European Cup these last few years, brushed aside the Bulgarians, Levski Spartak, in Budapest. More significantly still, Ferencvaros, in the European Cup, won 4-1 against Cardiff City at Ninian Park, the very ground where the international team plays Wales on Oct. 30.

Perhaps because they were being saved for their club's forthcoming matches, Ujpest and Ferencvaros stars were omitted from the team which played so poorly and physically in Vienna. But Hungarian football never ceases to throw up splendid new talents, and in the powerful 19-year-old Ferenc Szabo, scorer of a goal for Ferencvaros in Corduff, it seems to have discovered its best center-forward in years. Already he is being referred to as a second Florian Albert that splendid hero of the 1950s World Cup who has only just retired. And another fine center-forward, Ferenc Bene, a colleague of Albert, is still playing admirably for Ujpest and well worth a recall by Bostik.

Oct. 30 is also the day when Eire plays at home to Russia in Dublin, England at home to Czechoslovakia at Wembley,

now has pitched 12 2/3 innings in playoff and World Series games and has given up no earned runs and just six hits.

The largest crowd in Dodger Stadium history—55,963—sat under gray skies and watched the Dodgers, a team which dethroned the Cincinnati Reds in the National League West and posted the best record in baseball with 103 victories, completely baffled by Kison.

Right-hander Don Sutton, the first game winner, will try for the clincher tomorrow for the Dodgers against left-hander Jerry Reuss, the first game loser.

Northern Ireland away to Sweden, all in the Nations Cup. Don Revie, England's new team manager, has said he was tremendously impressed by the Czechs, who have revolutionized their team, filling it with young members of their successful under-23 side. "They are playing a fluid modern sweeper formation with Ondrus as the sweeper and Pivarnik, the blond attacking right-back one edummed when the Czechs drew with England, and deserved to beat them, in Prague, last year. Revie seems anxious about the English midfield.

The midfield three who played so well on England's unbeaten European tour last summer are, with the exception of Trevor Brooking, not at their best. Colin Bell was a glorious inside-forward then, covering vast amounts of ground, the perfect "total" footballer, while Martin Dobson was a great force at right-half. Perhaps Bell will recover that form with Manchester City, and Dobson will settle down with his new club, Everton. His \$300,000 (\$720,000) transfer from Burnley put \$15,000 in his pocket, but came as a great shock to him.

Judging by the Russians' recent performances in Rotterdam and Rome, an Ireland of full strength could beat them in Dublin. Russia drew both exhibition matches, and in the Roman case, it was against a team which lacked its current Italian internationals, which where on duty in Zagreb.

Formerly opposed to choosing non-Russian footballers, the Soviet team now has recourse not only to the Armenian Andriants, or Ararat Erevan, but to a naturalized Korean forward called An. But they lack both scoring power—despite the blond Blokhin—and originality in midfield. If Eire can get Hoggaway, Givens, Giles and Conroy on duty in attack—which should be easier on Wednesday than a Sunday—I would fancy the chances.

black coaches, Dr. Bill Ezzum of Kentucky State and Les Calhoun, one of Walker's former gold medalists who currently works as an assistant at Yale, will serve on the Olympic staff.

Walker's selection is all the more remarkable because he has served with predominantly black schools, long overshadowed in the intercollegiate sports system as well as in the U.S. Olympic structure.

The Doctor

Leroy Tashman Walker (his middle name is after a black poet) was born on June 14, 1918, in Atlanta, the youngest of 13 children. He moved to New York after the death of his father and was raised by his brother in Harlem and Queens, N.Y.

Walker played basketball and football at Benedict College (South Carolina), received his master's degree from Columbia University and skipped medical school ("there was a two-year waiting list, and I didn't have the money") for a doctorate in physical education from New York University.

The respect he enjoys throughout the sport is evident from the number of colleagues and athletes who refer to him as "Dr. Walker." "Not that other coaches didn't have Ph.D.s," Vince Matthews, the 1972 Olympic 400-meter champion, once noted. "But Dr. Walker's title had become a handle over the years. He was considered very intelligent and knowledgeable and he looked more like a business executive than a track coach, with glasses and distinguished streaks of gray in his dark hair."

Besides having coached numerous Olympians, Walker has advised Olympic teams from Israel, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Kenya in previous games. He also has been active in the staging and promotion of international track events in North Carolina.

Walker already has begun to institute new plans to avert complications in Montreal. Assistants have been named to cover specific specialties and Walker plans close ties with top athletes to understand their problems.

"I realize the public relations job that we face," he said.

Bando Homers in 1-0 Victory

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Vida Blue fired an overpowering two-hitter and Sal Bando homered in the fourth inning today to lead the Oakland A's to a 1-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles and to within one triumph of their third straight American League pennant.

The A's can clinch the flag by winning either the fourth or fifth games of the best-of-five playoffs scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday in Baltimore.

Blue, a fireballing southpaw who was winless in seven previous post-season appearances, pitched a magnificent game, striking out seven and not permitting a Baltimore baserunner to reach second. The hits off him were singles by Bobby Grich and Don Baylor, in the fourth and seventh innings, respectively, and the only other Orioles who reached first were safe on errors by second-baseman Dick Green.

Green's second error provided the crowd of 32,000 with its biggest thrill of the day. It came with two out in the bottom of the ninth and brought the dangerous Grich to the plate. Blue seemed agitated for a few moments but then got Grich to hit into a force play at second to end the game and give the A's a 2-1 playoff lead. Blue also the second straight shutout over the American League's Eastern Division champions.

Bando, the A's captain who insists Oakland is one of the most underrated teams in baseball history, gave Blue the only run he needed when he blasted a slack 350 feet into the leftfield bleachers off Jim Palmer with one out in the fourth.

Palmer, who feared that he might have to pass up today's starting assignment if he was bothered by a pinched nerve in his right elbow, did not have his usual stuff but pitched a splendid game. He mixed curves and changeups with his fast ball and aside from Bando's homer, allowed only three singles.

The right-hander, who spent 54 days this season on the disabled list, had a 7-12 win-loss record in 1974 while Blue was 17-15.

Blue, who had an 0-4 mark in previous playoff and World Series competition, said he threw 99 per cent fast balls. And Etchebarren came closest to giving the Orioles a run when he chased centerfielder Jim North to the warning track by his towering fly with two out in the eighth.

Blue struck out Tommy Davis to end the third inning after Grich's single and retired Earl Williams and Etchebarren after Brooks Robinson was safe on Green's first miscue, in the fifth. Baylor was out stealing after his single in the seventh—the only other Baltimore baserunner until Green's second error in the ninth. The A's will have Jim Hunter, whom they call their "money man," pitching tomorrow's game. The Orioles will call on Mike Cuellar, 6-3, winner over Hunter in the first game of this playoff.

Lots of Praise

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (UPI).—"You can't pitch better than that," manager Alvin Dark said of Vida Blue's overpowering two-hitter today that gave Oakland a 1-0 triumph over the Baltimore Orioles and moved the A's into command in the American League championship playoffs.

"Vida threw the best game in his career," said Sal Bando, whose fourth-inning homer gave Blue the run he needed to better Jim Palmer's four-hit performance. Blue said after the game that he thought he had pitched better games in his career.

But he pointed with pride to his control as he walked none and struck out seven. "I threw 99 per cent fast balls and only six curves," he said. "I'm a fast-ball pitcher and I couldn't see letting the Orioles line-up change my tactics."

He added that Bobby Grich hit

Vilas, Borg Advance

MADRID, Oct. 8 (AP).—Gullermo Vilas of Argentina, the No. 1 tennis player in the world, and Yugoslavia, 6-1, 6-2 today in the second round of the \$75,000 Mollis Open tennis tournament, counting for the Commercial Union Grand Prix. Second-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden beat Frantisek Patek, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-0.

his second curve ball of the game for Baltimore's first hit in the fourth.

Blue shrugged off Dick Green's second error of the game which allowed Paul Blair to reach first with two out in the ninth and give the Orioles a last shot for a rally.

"I didn't want to face Tommy Davis again, especially in the ninth," he said. "He's the toughest clutch hitter in the league."

The Oakland southpaw, 25, quickly snuffed out the Baltimore hopes by getting Bobby Grich to force Blair at second and Davis never got to the plate.

Dark said of Blue's performance: "He threw as hard for nine innings as anyone can for nine innings. A lot of pitchers can do it for five or six innings but Vida did it all the way today."

THIRD GAME

Oak. 000 100 000-1 4 2

Balt. 000 000 000-0 2 1

Blue and Fosse, Palmer and Etchebarren. HR—Bando.

Jets Lose to Dolphins; WFL May Lose Teams

Dolphins Intercept Rally at End

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The New York Jets crumpled the Miami Dolphins right to the end here last night but lost, 21-17. On New York's next-to-last offensive play, Tim Foley, the Miami cornerback, knocked the ball out of Jerome Barkum's hands as Barkum went for a pass from Joe Namath at the Dolphins two-yard line.

On the Jets' last offensive play, with 13 seconds remaining, another Namath pass went off the hands of the leaping Barkum, and Jake Scott intercepted the deflected football for Miami.

This was a two-part game, played in muggy 85-degree temperature before a crowd of 60,727 in the 80,000-seat Orange Bowl. There were 30,000 no-shows. Miami had all the best of part I, which was the first half, while the Jets were very much alive and kicking in part II, the second half.

Two big plays in the final period decided the contest. Herbert Glinn, an obscure reserve running back for the Dolphins, sprinted around right end and raced 41 yards for a touchdown

that put Miami in the lead, 21-10. Then Namath struck. He completed the longest touchdown pass play in Jet history, 69 yards to Richard Caster, his tight end. Caster caught the ball among four Dolphins and ran 35 yards more for the score, which left New York four points behind with 6 minutes remaining.

At the start, it appeared that the Dolphins were going to destroy the Jets' defense and give their offense nothing. Miami made two typical long touchdown drives, 70 yards in 13 plays and 85 in 15, to lead at halftime, 14-0. Quarterback Bob Griese tossed two yards to tight end Jim Manich for a first-period score and Larry Cosma ran a yard to make it 14-0 in the second period.

It was the third victory in four games for Miami, which got by without two important offensive stars, Paul Warfield and Mercury Morris, both injured. Glinn, traded to Baltimore two years ago but brought back when he was cut by the Colts, provided the outsid. speed threat on his big play, which had been missing with Morris on the sidelines.

Fairbanks Off to Perfect Season

Winning Occupies Patriot Coach

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI).—To some people, Chuck Fairbanks, the sudden genius of the New England Patriots, appears preoccupied.

"Any time that I talk to him," an acquaintance said, "it seems like he's thinking about a new play."

If he is, they're good plays. In his second season as both the coach and general manager, the Patriots, after seven years under 500, have won all four of their games, including shocking upsets of the Miami Dolphins and the Los Angeles Rams. His description of the National Football League's highest scoring team is "a few blue-chip draft choices and a lot of guys tryin' like hell."

One of those guys is Mack Henrich, the 5-foot-8-inch 170-pound running back. Waived out of the Canadian Football League after two drug arrests, he was selling jeans in Chicago when the Patriots signed him. He has been as clean as his record. The blue chips are mostly on offense where Jim Plunkett, the Helmsman Trophy quarterback now in his fourth season, has thrown nine touchdowns passes. Youthful free agents, such as long snapper Tom Fears, and late-round draft choices dominate the "diaper defense" that will be on display Sunday at Shea Stadium against the Jets when the NFL finally arrives in New York this season.

Until now the wandering Jets were barred from Shea by M. Donald Grant, the Jets' selfish agent, who was an all-American selection in 1972 before being chosen by the Patriots in the first round. They had two other first-round choices that year—Sam (the Bam) Cunningham, now the fullback, and Darryl Stingley, a wide receiver.

On defense, Fairbanks is starting four rookies. Two are free agents, defensive backs, Willie Osoy and Prentice McCray, while the other two are middle line-

backers in the Oklahoma defense that features four linebackers instead of the conventional three. Fairbanks has added another college concept in revitalizing the Patriots' program.

"Both myself and my staff have strived to get the players to play with emotion," he says. "Sometimes people connected with pro football tend to get blasé. I realize that it's a much longer season here—twice as long as a college season. It's tough to keep a team at an emotional peak for a long time. But with so many young players, we hope to do it."

"I'd like to call the plays again," Plunkett said. "That's all right with me," Fairbanks assured him. "You're not going to put in the wishbone, are you?"

"No," said Fairbanks. "That's not a pro offense." Plunkett felt secure again. He has responded by completing 47 of 82 passes for 669 yards, with only three interceptions. Equally significant, he has been sacked only five times. His three previous seasons he was sacked a total of 112 times. Obviously, his detection has improved. One of those blue chip draft choices, John Hannah, the left guard, is one reason. Hannah Hooks Hannah is slightly smaller than the campus at the University of Alabama where he was an all-American selection in 1972 before being chosen by the Patriots in the first round. They had two other first-round choices that year—Sam (the Bam) Cunningham, now the fullback, and Darryl Stingley, a wide receiver.

On defense, Fairbanks is starting four rookies. Two are free agents, defensive backs, Willie Osoy and Prentice McCray, while the other two are middle line-

the league can no longer carry the team's operation and player contracts unless financial support comes forth in the two cities.

"Unless there is some indication of immediate involvement by new investors, other teams in the WFL will select Detroit and Jacksonville players in a draft-like procedure later in the week."

"It is unfortunate—but not totally unexpected—that this type of thing has to occur," he said, "but economically it is not feasible for the league to continue to subsidize these two teams."

Jacksonville is last in the East Division and Detroit is in the Central Division cellar. The Blazers are leading the East. In a U.S. bankruptcy court in Detroit, the Wheels were discovered to have poured \$2,360,129.30 down the drain, \$300,000 of it representing the \$300,000 each that 81 investors had put up.

Don Anderson, a WFL vice-president, said that the cost of operating the teams is about \$500,000 each for the balance of the season, plus the first-year league would have to chip in another \$1 million. It also is operating the Florida Blazers franchise.

"We hope the postponement is just a temporary thing," Davidson said. "And that the games can be rescheduled later in the season."

"However, present ownership has been unable to meet financial obligations for several weeks and

the league can no longer carry the team's operation and player contracts unless financial support comes forth in the two cities.

"Unless there is some indication of immediate involvement by new investors, other teams in the WFL will select Detroit and Jacksonville players in a draft-like procedure later in the week."

"It is unfortunate—but not totally unexpected—that this type of thing has to occur," he said, "but economically it is not feasible for the league to continue to subsidize these two teams."

Jacksonville is last in the East Division and Detroit is in the Central Division cellar. The Blazers are leading the East. In a U.S. bankruptcy court in Detroit, the Wheels were discovered to have poured \$2,360,129.30 down the drain, \$300,000 of it representing the \$300,000 each that 81 investors had put up.

Don Anderson, a WFL vice-president, said that the cost of operating the teams is about \$500,000 each for the balance of the season, plus the first-year league would have to chip in another \$1 million. It also is operating the Florida Blazers franchise.

"We hope the postponement is just a temporary thing," Davidson said. "And that the games can be rescheduled later in the season."

"However, present ownership has been unable to meet financial obligations for several weeks and

NFL Standings			
AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
	W	L	T
New England	4	0	0
Pittsburgh	3	1	0
Washington	2	2	0
NY Jets	2	2	0
Baltimore	0	4	0

Central			
Cincinnati	3	1	0
Pittsburgh	2	1	0
Houston	1	2	0
Cleveland	1	2	0

West			
Oakland	3	1	0
Kansas City	2	2	0
Denver	1	2	1
San Diego	1	2	0

NATIONAL CONFERENCE			
St. Louis	4	0	0
Philadelphia	3	1	0
Washington	2	2	0
Dallas	1	3	0
N.Y. Giants	1	3	0

Central			
Minnesota	4	0	0
Chicago	3	2	0
Oregon Bay	2	2	0
Detroit	0	4	0

West			
Los Angeles	3	1	0
San Francisco	2	2	0
Atlanta	1	3	0
New Orleans	1	3	0

Sunday's Results

Monday's Games

Miami 21, NY Jets 17.

U.S. Track Follows Trend: Names Black Olympic Coach

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI).—As the first black ever tapped for the most prestigious coaching position on a United States Olympic team, Dr. Leroy Walker faces the most difficult challenge of his career as head track and field coach for the 1976 Games in Montreal.

Walker, 55, was chosen from among five candidates Sunday after only one ballot that lasted 2 1/2 minutes.

"It's a great challenge," Walker said yesterday by phone from Durham, N.C., where he has been head coach in track and field at North Carolina Central University for almost 30 years. "We've got great talent in this country," he said, "and we have to get the athletes, the coaches and the public to take a positive view toward the Olympics. It can be done."

America's Olympic program suffered serious athletic and public relations setbacks during the chaos and confusion of the 1972 Games. Congressional scrutiny and skepticism on the part of many Americans toward the entire Olympic movement have not subsided on the road to Montreal.

As a result, revised ground rules were established in the nomination process to make the position of head coach more functional and honorary. Technical skills, international experience, organizational ability and the knack for getting along with people were among the areas of consideration.

In some respects, Walker's selection may be almost as significant as the recent appointment of Frank Robinson as the first black manager of a major league baseball team.

Black athletes have participated on United States Olympic teams as far back as the 1906 Games. They scored their greatest athletic achievements in track and field, the glamorous sport of the Olympics, long before they reached Ebbets Field or the Polo Grounds.

Yet, until the 1964 Tokyo Games, no blacks had served in any Olympic coaching positions in track and field. For 1976, two other

Always in first place.

Jim Beam
56 PROOF KENTUCKY STRAIGHT WHISKY
BOTTLED BY THE JAMES H. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

VICE PRESIDENT OF WORLD-REPUTED INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WITH HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK

BILINGUAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Preference will be given to a candidate with previous experience in a similar position. Must be fluent in English and French. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

PERSONNEL WANTED

EXPERIENCED ENGLISH SECRETARY (with good French) required for Director of International Company in the Netherlands. Field: Call: Paris, 261-01-01, for further information.

CHIEF MANAGER Talented cook required to manage first class restaurant in the Netherlands. Excellent conditions. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

AFRICAN SCHEDULED AIRLINE in Africa. U.S. resident. Opportunity with previous office experience. Salary in U.S. dollars. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

AMERICAN ARCHITECT Piece Venetian. Seeking bilingual Executive Secretary. French/English. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY 24 French office. U.S. resident. Opportunity bilingual. French/English. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL French/English Secretary. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED GOVERNMENT SECRETARY. U.S. resident. Opportunity bilingual. French/English. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL French/English Secretary. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL French/English Secretary. Salary: \$2,500 per month plus travel. Apply with C.V. to: Box 84,000, Herald, New York, N.Y. 10018.

EXPERIENCED BILINGUAL French/English Secretary. Salary: \$2

